

AGENCY FOR INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT

DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAMS

FY 1974 PRESENTATION TO THE CONGRESS




PROGRAM AND PROJECT DATA

AFRICA

AFRICA



FY 1974 DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE PROGRAM COUNTRIES

-  **BILATERAL PROGRAMS**
-  **SELF-HELP AND REGIONAL PROGRAMS**
-  **SELF-HELP ONLY**

* SEYCHELLES

* MAURITIUS

AFRICA

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In millions of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	104.0	34.2	-	9.4	60.4	-	-
Devel. Grants	67.5	16.0	14.2	18.7	3.6	2.1	12.9
Other	3.7	-	-	3.7	-	-	-
Total	175.2	50.2	14.2	31.8	64.0	2.1	12.9
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	96.0	16.0	5.2	0.6	44.2	30.0	-
Devel. Grants	66.2	17.6	13.3	15.1	6.4	1.5	12.3
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	162.2	33.6	18.5	15.7	50.6	31.5	12.3
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	80.0	30.0	-	-	35.0	15.0	-
Devel. Grants	79.6	28.1	16.2	17.6	3.3	2.9	11.5
Other	.1	-	-	-	-	-	.1 ^{a/}
Total	159.7	58.1	16.2	17.6	38.3	17.9	11.6

a/ Narcotics Control

INTRODUCTION

Development assistance to Africa reflects the increasing importance of U.S. relationships with African countries and the urgent need to aid 300 million Africans in their efforts to improve the quality of their lives. Nearly all African countries have been independent for at least a decade. During this time African leaders have been preoccupied by development problems. Their quest for development involves establishing viable governments, developing essential infrastructures and meeting immediate pressures for food, shelter, health, and education of growing populations in transition.

Since 1960, the continent's estimated overall annual GNP growth

rate, in aggregate and per capita terms has been among the lowest of the major regions of the world. About 75% of the African people are engaged in subsistence agriculture with a per capita income of less than \$100 in half the countries. Extremely high illiteracy rates, meager public health services, and one of the smallest skilled manpower bases in the world further handicap the capacity of the people to help themselves.

These problems are even more severe among the 16 African countries designated as "least developed". Special efforts must be made if these poorest nations are to improve and expand their capacity to undertake development programs.

Although progress has been uneven, many African countries are giving increasing attention to development problems. Much of the focus is on efforts to increase incomes and the quality of life for rural people. African nations are concerned with the need to expand food grain and livestock production for domestic consumption; to expand transport systems to serve the small farmers; to adapt educational systems to meet needs at a lower cost, and to deal with serious balance of payments problems.

The capacity of African governments to carry on programs aimed at these objectives will require more resources internally and from abroad. The gap between Africa and the developed world will widen dangerously without flows of considerable external resources devoted to eliminating obstacles to growth.

A.I.D. assistance is a relatively small part of a growing international effort. While about half of the total international annual aid flow from all sources to Africa is provided by bilateral donors, the major international institutions, such as the World Bank, now play a substantial role. The importance of the European Community, already a major donor in Franco-phone Africa, can be expected to be extended by the United Kingdom's entry into the Common Market. UNDP participation in aid coordination is growing as a result of its new country

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programming approach. Cooperative institutions such as the African Development Bank (AFDB), the Association of African Universities, and the West Africa Rice Development Association have been created with donor assistance as important mechanisms for channeling external aid to multi-nation programs.

Coordination among donors is achieved through mechanisms such as World Bank-led Consultative Groups formed for nine countries. These groups meet regularly, foster continuing coordination among donors, and provide a multi-donor forum in which recipient countries present their development plans and priorities.

Donor groups are also being organized functionally and geographically for other African countries, for example, transport for Central Africa and livestock development for Africa south of the Sahara.

Over the past few years, A.I.D. has shifted its primary emphasis from strengthening various governments and public institutions to meeting the challenges of independence.

A.I.D.'s more recent assistance strategy concentrates on activities which directly affect the quality of life of the average African. A.I.D. programs are therefore focusing on a limited number of basic development problems which pose restraints throughout much of the continent.

THE FY 1974 PROGRAM

A.I.D. assistance totalling \$159.7 million is proposed for Africa in FY 1974.

Food Production and Nutrition

Seventy-five percent of the African people are engaged in subsistence agriculture. To transform them into effective

producers will require substantial capital investment in irrigation, rural roads, storage facilities, credit systems, and improved technical skills in such areas as soils science, disease and pest control, marketing systems, and better seeds.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. plans \$58.5 million to help Africans in agriculture, concentrating on livestock and food grain production, research, technical training, and the development of basic infrastructures.

A.I.D. assistance will focus on the following major livestock and food crop problems:

- (1) increased production and improved distribution to increase farmer and governmental income;
- (2) expansion of research in tropical agriculture, adaptation of new improved seeds and prevention of animal diseases;
- (3) continued support for development of selected training institutions and trained personnel to manage and staff related production programs.

The relevance of the kind of approach described above is illustrated in Central and West Africa where heretofore little had been done to increase production and distribution of local cereals. The main U.S. contribution had been emergency PL 480 food shipments for drought relief. A.I.D., along with other donors, is now assisting projects to increase outputs of basic grains--sorghum and millet--by establishing more realistic price incentives, improving grain storage and distribution systems, and introducing improved production technology in participating countries.

Grain stabilization production projects are being undertaken in cooperation with the Senegal River States (Senegal, Mali and Mauritania), the countries of the Chad Basin Commission (Chad, Nigeria, Cameroon and Niger), and the five Entente

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States (Ivory Coast, Togo, Dhaomey, Upper Volta, and Niger). U.S.-assisted research to improve local grain varieties for higher yields will be continued in a number of West African countries in FY 1974.

During the past several years, the Mexican dwarf bread wheat varieties, and most recently the short stemmed durum wheats, have been moving rapidly from the field trial stage to seed multiplication and to large-scale production in Morocco and Tunisia. A.I.D. Development Grants finance technicians to help bring an integrated production program of credit, new farm practices, fertilizer, and new seed to thousands of small farmers who have not yet been reached by the Green Revolution.

The dramatic results of the Green Revolution highlight the need for further research into the problems of tropical agriculture and the development of an alternative to low yield systems such as slash-and-burn cultivation.

U.S. support for the new International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA) in Nigeria will continue along with that from the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations, Canada and other donors. Cooperatively with other international research centers, IITA gives highest priority to improving varieties of cereals, grain legumes, and root and tuber crops. It conducts research in soil and crop management.

To stem the current excessive exodus to the cities, more employment and better living conditions must be developed in rural Africa. The Government of Kenya has mounted an imaginative attack on this broad problem through a special rural development program supported by various donors, including the World Bank, Sweden, the United Kingdom, and the United States, to be carried out in five areas of the country.

As its part of this effort, A.I.D. assists the Vihiga district of Western Kenya to improve corn production, develop other

cash crops such as tea and vegetables, improve marketing, develop new ways to provide credit to small farmers, and identify opportunities to establish agricultural processing and other light industries.

Training programs will prepare rural youth for employment in these new agricultural and industrial activities. Also in Kenya, A.I.D. has supported significant expansion of the agriculture credit program. An A.I.D.-financed project for the Agricultural Finance Corporation (AFC) has increased its operational effectiveness by strengthening and decentralizing decision-making and giving control in loan processing to branch and sub-branch offices throughout the major agricultural areas. AFC's improved management efficiency helped support a successful application for a recent World Bank credit for \$6 million for AFC's Smallholder Credit Program.

Large areas of Africa are better suited to grazing livestock than to any other agricultural use. Yet inadequate knowledge of livestock management, cattle diseases, and the limited forage resource base inhibit Africa from realizing its full livestock potential. A.I.D. will participate in financing the International Livestock Development Institute to be established in Africa by a consortium of private and governmental donors. The Institute will undertake a concentrated research program on all aspects of livestock production, working closely with country and regional institutes on a wide variety of problems. At the same time A.I.D. will continue to assist veterinary institutions, such as Ahmadu Bello in Nigeria and the Veterinary school at the University of Nairobi in Kenya, to give immediate assistance in their areas.

The demand for meat in the coastal areas of West Africa has resulted in rapid increases in imports from outside the continent. At the same time, thousands of African headsmen make only a meager living from their herds in the savannah belt of Central and West Africa. Disease, shortages of food and water, and unfavorable price policies hamper efforts to improve

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the stock and discourage incentives to increase sales. A livestock project initiated with the Entente Council is assisting the cattle raisers of these five countries (Dahomey, Ivory Coast, Niger, Togo, and Upper Volta) to change this situation. A.I.D.-financed advisors are working with the livestock community of the Entente to prepare and implement agreements among member countries concerning customs duties, common health standards and cattle grading. France is also providing livestock and marketing experts and other assistance to this project.

In another area of Central and West Africa, Chad, an important livestock producing country in the region, the World Bank has completed studies in livestock development. A.I.D. plans to join with the Bank and other donors in financing expansion of livestock production.

In the Masai area of Tanzania, an A.I.D. project is aimed at problems of poor quality animals, diseases, lack of water and range management. The problems are being addressed in selected areas through formation of ranching associations which form economic management units.

The campaign to control and eradicate rinderpest from Africa, which began with A.I.D. assistance in 1961, has entered its final three year phase. Over 86 million cattle have been vaccinated in 22 countries. Nomadic herders in such areas as Ethiopia, Somalia, Sudan and Northwest Kenya are readily cooperating since they realize the program will reduce cattle deaths and illness.

Human Resource Development

African countries have faced two major problems in education and human resource development:

(1) producing the necessary high and middle level administrative and technical manpower to plan, administer and

manage operational programs and capital development activities in the public and private sector; and

(2) furnishing sufficient educational opportunities at costs which can be afforded to make it possible for the populace to participate in development activities in such a way as to improve the quality of their lives.

African countries have placed a high priority on the expansion of educational opportunities and have allocated an increasingly high proportion of their budgets to this end, particularly to educational institutions at the post-primary level. This pattern of educational expansion was selected because of the overriding necessity to develop those human resources required to replace non-Africans at high and middle levels in government service and private industry. There has been a significant increase in secondary school students, from about one million in 1960 to over four million in 1972. University enrollment has increased from about 45,000 in 1965 to about 95,000 in 1972. A substantial number of students also attended colleges abroad with scholarship support from governments and private donors.

More needs to be done to expand relevant educational opportunities for the general population. African countries have devoted more resources to primary education, yet have not been able to substantially increase literacy rates which remain at about 15-20%.

Primary school enrollments have grown only slightly faster than the general population. Because meaningful expansion of the colonial primary education systems would impoverish African governments and because the traditional primary education system does not impart the most needed skills to ordinary African people, African educators are turning their attention to developing a modified educational system which can provide more relevant training at much lower costs.

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A.I.D. is working increasingly to assist Africans in their search for better ways to provide a basic useful education to most people. At present these initiatives are exploratory and do not involve the expenditures of significant amounts of funds.

A.I.D. is continuing to assist Africa in the development of human resources both through the formal and non-formal education systems. In Ethiopia and in Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland, A.I.D. is financing development of universities in areas where no institution of higher learning existed. Haile Selassie University now has over 5,000 students and over one-half of the 500 staff members are Ethiopians. Graduates are beginning to fill higher level positions in many Ethiopian ministries. A.I.D. is also furnishing technical assistance to strengthen specialized university faculties in Ghana, Kenya, Morocco, Nigeria, and Tunisia.

Most disciplines at the undergraduate level can now be provided satisfactorily in Africa rather than abroad. A.I.D. is assisting the Association of African Universities to expand its program of scholarships for Africans to study in Africa. Nearly 800 students are being supported by these scholarships. A.I.D. continues, however, to fund graduate and specialized undergraduate study in the United States if needed educational programs are not locally available.

A.I.D. is also helping to upgrade existing cadres of public service personnel and to strengthen training institutions. For example, in Nigeria A.I.D. is assisting the University of Ife to train officials in project design and management. In Liberia, A.I.D. is assisting in the establishment of a national institute to serve as the central training, research and consultant facility for the public service.

Because formal educational systems cannot supply the variety of training necessary for development in Africa, A.I.D. is supporting the development of non-formal education in functional knowledge and practical skills. A.I.D. has initiated

skills training projects in Nigeria, Ghana, Ethiopia, and Kenya patterned after the Opportunities Industrialization Center's program in the United States. This program, supported by the private sector, provides job training for the unemployed in urban centers.

In addition, A.I.D. will continue to support the activities of the African-American Labor Center to mount programs in responsible collective bargaining, participation in national development and skill training.

Population Planning and Health

Most Africans live under conditions in which even rudimentary modern health facilities and practices are unavailable. Not only do they lack services for treatment of diseases; many of them do not even have access to information about preventative health measures.

The health statistics are grim. For example, in most African countries, nearly a quarter of those who survive birth, die before the age of five. In addition, diseases such as Bilharzia reduce substantially the energies of rural farm workers and the widespread prevalence of diseases such as malaria make potentially productive farm areas uninhabitable.

Limited budgets and trained manpower place severe restraints on the ability of African governments to expand health services to the general population, particularly in rural areas. A.I.D., in close cooperation with other donors, is focusing assistance efforts on developing low-cost delivery systems for health and family planning activities, the control of particularly serious diseases which affect a large portion of the African population, and support to all aspects of government and private family planning programs.

A recently concluded smallpox measles project in Central and West Africa has been an outstanding success. No case

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of smallpox has developed in the area in two years, and deaths from measles have been substantially reduced. In Ethiopia, A.I.D. will continue to provide loan assistance to the malaria control program which has already been successful in opening up fertile farm lands for settlement in areas which were previously unsuitable for human habitation.

One of the most dreaded diseases in Africa is onchocerciasis (river blindness). The World Bank, WHO, and other donors have been conducting research to discover ways of eliminating the disease. Now nearing completion, the findings suggest feasible means of controlling the disease so that land cultivation may proceed in areas now chronically short of food products. A.I.D. will join with other donors under the leadership of the World Bank to finance eradication of the disease and to promote rural development activities in the areas concerned.

In FY 1973 A.I.D. is initiating a major project in Central and West Africa to increase the effectiveness of health programs and develop low-cost health delivery systems as a follow-on to the successful smallpox/measles program. In Liberia, A.I.D. will continue assistance to the John F. Kennedy National Medical Center and will consider a new initiative enabling the Center to support the upgrading of rural health services.

A.I.D. is assisting integrated maternal and child health/family planning projects in many countries. These projects include efforts to establish units in health ministries to organize and administer these programs, and to assist various institutions, among them paramedical training centers, universities and medical schools. Developing the faculty and improving the curriculum in these institutions will lead to improved teaching of family planning-related subjects and the training of African personnel in this field.

A.I.D. will continue to support the University Center for Health Sciences in Cameroon. This multi-donor supported center is training Africans in preventative medicine, maternal

child care and family planning. Two new family planning activities are being initiated in Kenya and Tanzania, in cooperation with other donors, and in the context of broad national health programs.

Selected Development Problems--Transport

The major and most immediate requirement for infrastructure development in Africa is the development of transport systems. These systems are needed to serve the internal requirements of the countries, facilitate trade and commerce among African nations, and open up remote areas of the continent to make agricultural, mineral, forest and other products accessible to international markets.

Existing transport systems are entirely inadequate. There are only 40 miles of improved roads per 1,000 square miles in Africa compared to 920 per 1,000 square miles in the United States. Most of these improved roads were constructed to service colonial export-import trade and must be supplemented by additional transport development to provide for farm-to-market roads and intra-African trade.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. will continue to provide assistance for the development of transport facilities. In most instances, assistance to transport is undertaken as a part of a multi-donor effort coordinated through consultative groups.

For example, in Zaire A.I.D. will continue to provide capital and technical assistance to upgrade and expand the transport network as part of a much larger assistance program for transport being developed with the World Bank within the framework of the Consultative Group.

In Liberia, A.I.D. is participating with a special donor group made up of the United States, West Germany, the World Bank, and others to provide coordinated assistance in developing a rural road network.

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In the Cameroon, A.I.D. joined with other donors to form a consortium which financed the extension of the Cameroon railroad into interior farm and forest areas. As a result, new towns, small industries, and agricultural and forestry enterprises have been growing rapidly along the railroad. A.I.D. plans to participate in further improvements on the Cameroon railway and the expansion of Douala Port.

Selected Countries and Organizations

During FY 1974, A.I.D. will continue to fund African country and regional activities to deal effectively with special problems and to support cooperative regional initiatives being undertaken by African countries and other donors. Severe balance of payments problems resulting from structural weaknesses in their economies continue to inhibit growth in selected African countries. Assistance to these countries in the form of program loans and PL 480 Title I will be furnished within the framework of Consultative Group arrangements. In FY 1974, A.I.D. proposes to finance program loans to Ghana and Sudan and approve PL 480 Title I in Morocco, Tunisia, Ghana, Liberia, Guinea, Sierra Leone, Sudan, Zaire, and Zambia.

A.I.D. proposes to take two initiatives to deal with the special problems of the 16 African countries designated as "least developed". These countries lack professional manpower to plan and design effective development programs. Through cooperation with the UNDP, several donors are supporting Development Assistance Teams which will work in a sub-region of five to six countries, providing them with advisors to help plan and design development programs. A.I.D. will provide funding to the Economic Commission for Africa for two teams to be assigned to sub-regions within Africa.

In giving direct assistance to the "least developed," A.I.D. will also use special integrated project grants. These countries will have an extremely limited capacity to repay loans, and by necessity they must invest in basic development activities

with relatively low rates of return if they are to develop trained manpower and increase the quality of life of their rural population.

During FY 1974, A.I.D. will fund about \$8 million in special integrated project grants to finance agricultural and rural development activities in the poorer countries. This combined technical and capital assistance is planned to directly affect the incomes of rural people. In addition, a special integrated project grant may be considered for an educational development project in Swaziland.

In Rwanda, one of the 16 "least developed" countries in Africa, A.I.D. may consider a loan in FY 1974 in support of its growing tourism industry.

To help further regional development in Africa, A.I.D. will continue to provide technical assistance to the African Development Bank. In coordination with other donors, A.I.D. will provide technical assistance to increase the professional skills of the Bank staff and to expand the capacity of the Bank to undertake feasibility studies. We hope that during FY 1973 or FY 1974 the U.S. will be able to make further progress toward making other contributions directly to the Bank.

U.S. Embassies in some 25 of the smaller African countries will continue to assist local self-help development projects being undertaken by local communities and organizations.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND APPROPRIATION ACCOUNT
FISCAL YEARS 1972 - 1973 - 1974

REGION: AFRICA

(In thousands of dollars)

TABLE I

COUNTRY	TOTAL			DEVELOPMENT LOANS			DEVELOPMENT GRANTS (Including Population)			OTHER		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
AFRICA - TOTAL	175,205	162,203	159,730	104,050	96,000	80,000	67,455	66,203	79,680	3,700	--	50
Regional Programs:												
Central & West Africa	32,426	18,860	37,615	22,450	9,000	22,000	9,976	9,860	15,615	--	--	--
East Africa	1,279	1,185	1,600	--	--	--	1,279	1,185	1,600	--	--	--
Southern Africa	17,431	28,160	12,428	15,000	24,300	8,000	2,131	3,860	4,428	300 ^b	--	--
Africa Regional	21,561	16,729	18,547	6,000	--	--	15,561	16,729	18,547	--	--	--
Country Programs:												
Ethiopia	31,121	9,366	17,480	26,700	5,200	13,000	4,421	4,166	4,480	--	--	--
Ghana	2,580	23,060	13,265	--	20,000	10,000	2,580	3,060	3,265	--	--	--
Kenya	2,149	12,105	10,440	--	10,000	7,000	2,149	2,105	3,440	--	--	--
Liberia	12,258	14,059	3,150	6,900	10,900	--	5,358	3,159	3,150	--	--	--
Morocco	1,553	1,738	7,617	--	--	5,000	1,553	1,738	2,617	--	--	--
Nigeria	24,880	10,070	7,655	13,000	600	--	8,480	9,470	7,655	3,400 ^b	--	--
Sudan	--	11,000	5,400	--	11,000	5,000	--	--	400	--	--	--
Tanzania	1,940	6,570	5,840	--	3,000	--	1,940	3,570	5,840	--	--	--
Tunisia	17,067	2,780	9,408	11,000	--	5,000	6,067	2,780	4,358	--	--	50 ^c
Uganda	5,270	1,330	360	3,000	--	--	2,270	1,330	360	--	--	--
Zaire	1,990	3,491	7,125	--	2,000	5,000	1,990	1,491	2,125	--	--	--
Self-Help Programs:												
Botswana	62	a/	a/	--	--	--	62	a/	a/			
Burundi	46	a/	a/	--	--	--	46	a/	a/			
Cameroon	81	a/	a/	--	--	--	81	a/	a/			
Central African Republic	212	a/	a/	--	--	--	212	a/	a/			
Chad	118	a/	a/	--	--	--	118	a/	a/			
Dahomey	125	a/	a/	--	--	--	125	a/	a/			
Gabon	56	a/	a/	--	--	--	56	a/	a/			
Gambia	41	a/	a/	--	--	--	41	a/	a/			
Guinea	--	a/	a/	--	--	--	--	a/	a/			
Ivory Coast	45	a/	a/	--	--	--	45	a/	a/			
Lesotho	72	a/	a/	--	--	--	72	a/	a/			
Malagasy	--	a/	a/	--	--	--	--	a/	a/			
Malawi	152	a/	a/	--	--	--	152	a/	a/			
Mali	51	a/	a/	--	--	--	51	a/	a/			
Mauritania	22	a/	a/	--	--	--	22	a/	a/			
Mauritius	51	a/	a/	--	--	--	51	a/	a/			
Niger	114	a/	a/	--	--	--	114	a/	a/			
Rwanda	23	a/	a/	--	--	--	23	a/	a/			
Senegal	70	a/	a/	--	--	--	70	a/	a/			
Seychelles	5	a/	a/	--	--	--	5	a/	a/			
Sierra Leone	94	a/	a/	--	--	--	94	a/	a/			
Swaziland	55	a/	a/	--	--	--	55	a/	a/			
Togo	77	a/	a/	--	--	--	77	a/	a/			
Upper Volta	113	a/	a/	--	--	--	113	a/	a/			
Zambia	13	a/	a/	--	--	--	13	a/	a/			
Total Self-Help	(1,711)	1,700	1,800	--	--	--	(1,711)	1,700	1,800			

a/ Included in Self-Help Total.
b/ Supporting Assistance.

c/ International Narcotics Control.

SUMMARY OF PROGRAM BY COUNTRY AND OBJECTIVE
(in thousands of dollars)

TABLE II

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	Total			Food Production and Nutrition			Population Planning and Health			Human Resource Development			Selected Development Problems			Selected Countries and Organizations			Other Programs and Support Costs		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
ETHIOPIA	31,121	9,366	17,480	16,176	1,181	14,260	74	5,221	325	3,110	2,145	2,105	10,715	--	--	--	--	--	1,046	819	790
GHANA	2,580	23,060	13,265	606	335	630	650	1,105	1,140	747	855	815	49	--	--	--	20,000	10,000	528	765	680
KENYA	2,149	12,105	10,440	1,217	1,275	8,650	489	215	1,200	11	100	100	--	--	--	--	10,000	--	432	515	490
LIBERIA	12,258	14,059	3,150	3,885	278	557	1,587	1,490	1,328	1,496	225	700	4,453	11,420	--	--	--	--	837	646	565
MOROCCO	1,553	1,738	7,617	372	450	5,977	417	548	982	113	125	100	97	--	--	--	--	--	554	615	558
NIGERIA	24,880	10,070	7,655	2,934	3,031	2,074	--	595	655	8,802	1,436	1,443	6,301	2,500	1,500	--	--	--	6,843 ^{1/2}	2,508	1,983
SUDAN	--	11,000	5,400	--	11,000	350	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5,000	--	--	50
TANZANIA	1,940	6,570	5,840	1,240	4,300	4,070	--	1,800	1,400	--	--	--	466	160	--	--	--	--	234	310	370
TUNISIA	17,067	2,780	9,408	12,106	1,015	6,430	3,884	950	2,118	372	215	210	--	--	--	--	--	--	705	600	650
UGANDA	5,270	1,330	360	4,288	810	260	125	125	--	475	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	382	395	100
ZAIRE	1,990	3,491	7,125	5	--	320	610	301	525	895	730	955	--	2,000	5,000	--	--	--	480	460	325
CENTRAL WEST AFRICA REGIONAL	32,426	18,860	37,615	3,879	3,765	8,830	4,056	1,695	3,175	626	300	510	21,889	11,035	22,735	267	415	615	1,709	1,650	1,750
EAST AFRICA REGIONAL	1,279	1,185	1,600	388	585	660	--	--	--	563	485	820	180	--	--	--	--	--	148	115	120
SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL	17,431	28,160	12,428	815	3,410	1,855	--	510	228	2,165	1,515	1,920	13,800	22,370	8,000	10	--	--	641 ^{2/3}	355	425
AFRICA REGIONAL	21,561	16,729	18,547	1,519	1,375	2,455	2,226	3,759	2,812	7,897	6,820	7,145	6,129	1,084	1,120	1,787	1,140	2,250	2,003	2,551	2,765
SELF-HELP	1,700	1,700	1,800	799	750	750	102	200	300	799	750	750	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--
1/ Includes 3,400 in Supporting Assistance Funds.																					
2/ Includes 300 in Supporting Assistance Funds.																					
Total	175,205	162,203	159,730	50,229	33,560	58,128	14,220	18,514	16,188	28,071	15,701	17,573	64,079	50,569	38,355	2,064	31,555	17,865	16,542	12,304	11,621

SUMMARY OF TECHNICIANS AND PARTICIPANTS BY COUNTRY

TABLE III

REGION: AFRICA

Country	NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS On Duty At Close Of Fiscal Year												NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS Programmed During Fiscal Year								
	A.I.D. employed			Participating agency			Contractor technicians			Total			Non-contract			Contract			Total		
	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974	1972	1973	1974
Ethiopia	19	14	12	5	5	2	60	74	80	84	93	94	158	135	137	-	-	4	158	135	141
Ghana	18	14	13	-	4	1	19	22	24	37	40	38	85	81	92	3	8	10	88	89	102
Kenya	12	12	11	12	12	11	22	18	18	46	42	40	12	11	19	-	6	10	12	17	29
Liberia	11	11	8	29	20	22	14	22	8	54	53	38	34	47	38	9	4	19	43	51	57
Morocco	16	16	14	-	-	-	16	15	16	32	31	30	28	17	29	-	5	11	28	22	40
Nigeria	59	27	22	3	1	-	75	79	84	137	107	106	87	159	76	78	40	59	165	199	135
Sudan	-	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	2	-	-	8	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Tanzania	9	10	11	2	-	-	23	31	51	34	41	62	68	76	84	-	-	4	68	76	88
Tunisia	23	22	22	3	10	10	12	10	11	38	42	43	28	46	65	29	32	32	57	78	97
Uganda	15	2	-	-	-	-	27	-	-	42	2	-	87	6	3	9	3	3	96	9	6
Zaire	20	16	16	-	1	2	-	5	9	20	22	27	62	41	45	-	-	-	62	41	45
Central and West Africa Reg.	23	35	36	17	7	6	37	49	72	77	91	114	168	252	310	-	10	33	168	262	343
East Africa Regional	3	3	3	8	8	9	7	10	12	18	21	24	19	88	125	-	-	-	19	88	125
Southern Africa Regional	7	9	9	-	-	-	11	29	46	18	38	55	5	29	57	4	4	4	9	33	61
Africa Regional	44	51	51	1	-	-	41	42	59	86	93	110	71	85	67	1181	1242	1238	1252	1327	1305
Total.....	279	242	229	80	68	68	364	406	492	723	716	789	912	1073	1154	1313	1354	1427	2225	2427	2581

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (MID-1972)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICUL- TURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY YEARS	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE PERCENT
	MILLIONS	PERCENT	1960	1971					1960	1969	1960	1969	
					THOUSANDS		AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP						
Ethiopia	26.4	2.5	6	9	85	71,200	40	162	260	705	4	8	5
Ghana	9.7	3.0	23	32	55	15,300	48	122	686	1,471	30	46	25
Kenya	12.8	3.5	7	11	80	8,300	48	115	808	1,565 ^a	26	33 ^a	20-25
Liberia	1.6	3.2	n.a.	10	74	11,500	43	137	57	137 ^a	16	30 ^a	9
Morocco	16.9	3.3	29	35	61	12,400	53	149	882	1,438	20	25	14
Nigeria	57.5	2.4	18	23	67	24,000	40	157	3,079	2,568	20	13	25
Sudan	16.7	3.1	9	10	80	14,300	50	121	388	787	9	14	10-15
Tanzania	14.0	2.7	5	7	86	29,100	44	165	478	942 ^b	13	19 ^b	15-20
Tunisia	5.4	2.4	41	46	46	7,300	51	120	509	992 ^c	38	53 ^c	30
Uganda	10.4	3.0	5	10	86	8,600	49	113	600	775	24	23	20
Zaire	18.7	2.4	11	17	78	28,300	43	115	1,611	3,067	34	51	15-20

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are most recent information available. Data for developing countries often represent approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise measurements, and may not be fully comparable between countries.

a - 1970. b - 1971. c - 1968.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

11

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT				AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE				
	TOTAL GNP 1972 ^a	PER CAPITA GNP 1972 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1967-72		AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1967-72		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)	
			TOTAL GNP	PER CAPITA GNP	TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1967	1972 EST.		1967	1972 EST.
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS	
Ethiopia	2,113	80	4.1	1.6	1.6	-0.8	101	145	Coffee	143	175
Ghana	2,090	216	2.2	-1.0	-0-	-3.0	307	375	Cocoa	319	240
Kenya	1,842	144	7.3	3.7	1.8	-1.6	240	375	Coffee; tea	337	525
Liberia	375 ^b	238 ^b	n.a.	n.a.	3.1	-0.2	180	240	Iron ore; rubber	125	170
Morocco	4,210	249	5.9	2.6	7.0	3.6	424	625	Phosphates	518	750
Nigeria	6,730 ^b	120 ^b	n.a.	n.a.	3.3	0.9	680	2,000	Petroleum and products	626	1,400
Sudan	1,900 ^b	117 ^b	n.a.	n.a.	1.6	-1.4	213	350	Cotton	214	310
Tanzania	1,445	106	5.6	2.9	0.7	-2.1	232	290	Coffee; cotton	223	415
Tunisia	2,063	384	9.6	7.1	8.1	5.7	149	335	Petroleum; phosphates	261	475
Uganda	1,430	138	3.5	0.6	2.1	-0.8	220	275	Coffee; cotton	159	240
Zaire	2,176	117	7.2	4.7	2.0	-0.5	436	675	Copper	256	650

n.a. - Not available.

a - Estimates based on 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates. b - 1971 in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

III

COUNTRY	GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^a			CENTRAL GOVERNMENT FINANCES ^b							
				EXPENDITURES						DOMESTIC REVENUES	
	TOTAL		DEFENSE EXPENDITURES								
	AMOUNT		AMOUNT		AS % OF GNP ^c						
	1970	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972	1971	1972
\$ MILLIONS			\$ MILLIONS				PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		
Ethiopia	71	68	93	255	293	51	55	2.5	2.6	214	242
Ghana	58	48	107	428	485	45	39	1.7	1.4	480	412
Kenya	220	171	204	402	467	18	25	1.0	1.3	352	386
Liberia	n.a.	n.a.	n.a.	64	65	4	4	1.1	n.a.	71	79
Morocco	140	174	237	1,018	1,093	131	152	3.3	3.5	887	877
Nigeria	224	432	385	1,747	2,379	434	490	5.2	n.a.	1,985	1,942
Sudan	22	28	41	514	644	108	120	5.7	n.a.	462	536
Tanzania	65	60	120	348	360	31	34	2.3	2.3	237	265
Tunisia	60	148	213	430	500	26	31	1.5	1.5	397	455
Uganda	57	41	34 ^d	280	324	23	78	1.6	5.2	194	211
Zaire	186	147	178	714 ^e	758 ^f	105 ^e	88 ^f	5.4 ^e	4.2 ^f	630 ^e	578 ^f

a - Official reserves, gross basis, end of year. b - Converted at 1971 exchange rates; 1972 data are estimates. c - Derived from current price data. d - January 1973. e - 1970. f - 1971

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

REGION: AFRICA

IA

COUNTRY	POPULATION				HEALTH			EDUCATION					
	TOTAL (MID-1972)	ANNUAL GROWTH RATE	PERCENT IN URBAN AREAS		PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE IN AGRICUL- TURE	NUMBER OF PEOPLE PER DOCTOR	LIFE EXPECT- ANCY	INFANT DEATHS PER 1,000 LIVE BIRTHS	PRIMARY AND SECONDARY STUDENTS				LITERACY RATE
			1960	1971					1960	1969	1960	1969	
	MILLIONS	PERCENT			THOUSANDS	AS PERCENT 5-19 AGE GROUP	PERCENT						
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA													
Cameroon	6.1	2.1	14	20 ^a	82	25,800	43	110	484	956	31	50	10-15
Central African Rep ..	1.5	2.1	14	25	87	35,400	40	163	70	179 ^b	16	35	5-10
Chad	3.9	2.4	4	11	91	63,900	40	155	74	172 ^b	8	14 ^b	5-10
Dahomey	2.6	2.2	12	17 ^a	52	29,900	41	150	94	164 ^b	14	19 ^b	20
Gabon	0.5	0.9	12	21 ^a	72	5,000	40	184	60	103	43	62	12
Gambia	0.4	2.0	8	10	84	18,700	43	146	9	23 ^b	8	17 ^b	10
Guinea	4.1	2.3	8	12	83	49,800	40	155	106	209 ^b	11	15 ^b	5-10
Ivory Coast	4.4	2.8	15	24	81	19,800	43	154	250	524 ^b	24	35	20
Mali	5.3	2.4	10	12	91	37,100	39	168	70	226 ^b	4	12 ^b	5
Mauritania	1.2	2.4	2	7	85	25,900	43	137	12	29 ^b	4	7 ^b	1-5
Niger	4.1	3.0	3	3	91	54,100	43	140	28	91 ^b	3	6 ^b	5
Senegal	4.0	2.4	22	29	76	14,500	42	158	141	309 ^b	12	23 ^b	5-10
Sierra Leone	2.8	2.2	12	14 ^a	73	16,800	43	136	95	187	11	20	10
Togo	2.1	2.9	10	16 ^a	75	27,200	40	155	109	225 ^b	20	32 ^b	5-10
Upper Volta	5.6	2.1	4	5 ^a	89	86,400	37	181	60	110 ^b	4	6 ^b	5-10
SOUTHERN AFRICA													
Botswana	0.7	2.3	21	25	91	16,900	43	175	37	88 ^a	19	41 ^a	20
Lesotho	1.1	1.9	1	2 ^a	n.a.	29,800	45	137	139	185 ^b	43	50 ^b	n.a
Malawi	4.7	2.5	3	5	87	43,500	40	141	288	345 ^b	23	23 ^b	22
Swaziland	0.4	2.9	3	5	n.a.	8 100	43	168	36	72	29	52	36
Zambia	4.7	2.9	16	24	69	17,900	45	159	293	750 ^a	28	47 ^a	15-20

NOTE: Where year is not stated, data are most recent information available. Data for developing countries often represent approximate orders of magnitude rather than precise measurements, and may not be fully comparable between countries.

n.a. - Not available.

a - 1970. b - 1968.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DATA

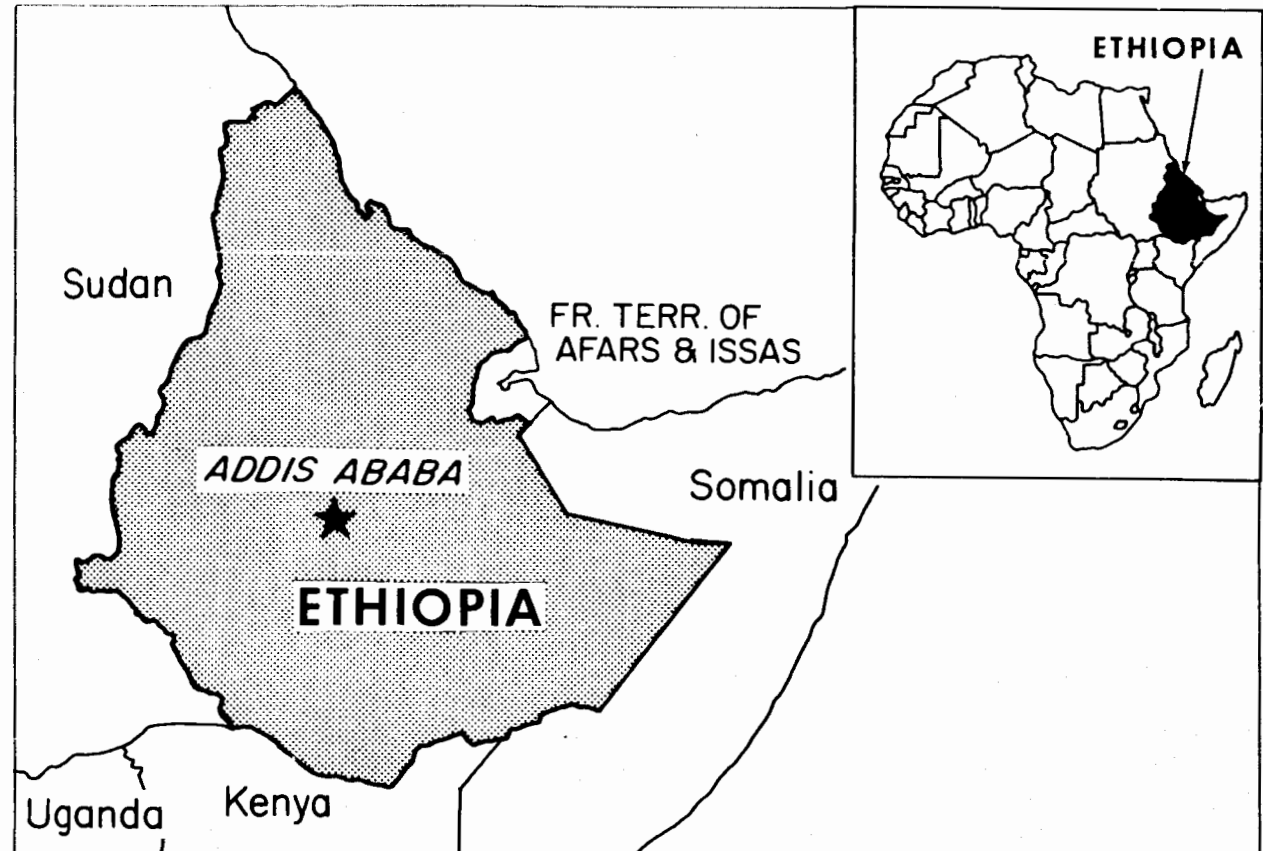
REGION: AFRICA

IIA

COUNTRY	GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT		AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION		INTERNATIONAL COMMODITY TRADE					GOLD & FOREIGN EXCHANGE ^b		
	TOTAL GNP 1971 ^a	PER CAPITA GNP 1971 ^a	AVERAGE ANNUAL GROWTH RATE 1967-72		EXPORTS (F.O.B.)		MAIN EXPORTS	IMPORTS (C.I.F.)		1970	1971	1972
			TOTAL	PER CAPITA	1967	1971		1967	1971			
	\$ MILLIONS	DOLLARS	PERCENT		\$ MILLIONS		ITEM	\$ MILLIONS		\$ MILLIONS		
CENTRAL-WEST AFRICA												
Cameroon	1,150	195	3.7	0.4	158	206	Cocoa; coffee	188	232	81	74	44
Central Afr.Rep..	220	145	n.a.	n.a.	29	30 ^E	Diamonds; cotton; coffee	44	35 ^E	1	0.2	2
Chad	290	76	n.a.	n.a.	31	31	Cotton; livestock	59	67	2	11	10
Dahomey	250	97	2.7	0.4	15	46	Palm kernel & products	48	83 ^E	16	25	28
Gabon	375	775	n.a.	n.a.	120	145 ^E	Petroleum; wood	67	90 ^E	15	25	23
Gambia	50	135	n.a.	n.a.	18 ^C	12 ^C	Peanuts & products	20 ^C	12 ^C	8	11	13
Guinea	325	81	4.1	1.6	51 ^d	50 ^d	Alumina	44 ^d	80 ^{d, E}	8	11 ^e	n.a.
Ivory Coast	1,675	387	4.0	1.0	325	456	Coffee; wood; cocoa	264	399	105	89	87
Mali	313	60	0.4	-2.0	12	38	Livestock; cotton	31	60	1	6	8 ^e
Mauritania	215	154	n.a.	n.a.	72	98	Iron ore	37	62	4	8	12 ^f
Niger	400	100	-5.2	-8.2	35	41	Peanuts; livestock	46	58	19	34	40 ^f
Senegal	800	205	-9.1	-11.0	139	125	Peanuts & products	165	218	22	29	38 ^f
Sierra Leone	510 ^g	188 ^g	5.1	3.0	70	100	Diamonds	90	113	35	38	46 ^f
Togo	300	149	1.9	-1.0	32	49	Cocoa; phosphates	45	70	35	41	36 ^f
Upper Volta	353	64	-0.8	-2.6	18	17	Livestock; cotton	36	55	36	43	47 ^f
SOUTHERN AFRICA												
Botswana	67	105	n.a.	n.a.	13	43 ^h	Meat & products; diamonds	31	78 ^h	0.5	1.0	1.6
Lesotho	96	90	n.a.	n.a.	6	3	Wool; livestock	33	36	-	0.4	0.9
Malawi	406	89	5.5	3.0	56	72	Tobacco; tea	80	121	29	32	37
Swaziland	91	210	n.a.	n.a.	56	73	Sugar; iron ore	49	62	-	-	0.8
Zambia	1,500	330	2.8	-0-	658	679	Copper	483	624	514	282	162

a - In 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates. b - Official reserves, gross basis, end of year. c - Fiscal year ending June 30.
 d - Fiscal year ending September 30. e - September. f - November. g - Fiscal year beginning April 1. h - 1970

Ethiopia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	26.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.5
Population in Urban Areas	9
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	85
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	80*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	40
People Per Doctor	71,200
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	5
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	8
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*- 1972, in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

ETHIOPIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	26,700	15,000	-	1,200	10,500	-	-
Devel. Grants	4,421	1,176	74	1,910	215	-	1,046
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31,121	16,176	74	3,110	10,715	-	1,046
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	5,200	-	5,200	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	4,166	1,181	21	2,145	-	-	819
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	9,366	1,181	5,221	2,145	-	-	819
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	13,000	13,000	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	4,480	1,260	325	2,105	-	-	790
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17,480	14,260	325	2,105	-	-	790

While Ethiopia has made substantial economic progress in recent years, it continues to face major challenges in achieving sustained development. Most important is the need to improve performance in the agricultural sector in which more than 85% of Ethiopians are engaged in subsistence farming. Ethiopia's annual per capita income is about \$80, or one-half the African average. Ethiopia is in the category of countries designated by the UN as the least developed. Infrastructure--social and physical--is less developed than in much of Africa.

Ethiopia's progress depends heavily on a broadly based rural development strategy. The Government has identified agriculture as the priority sector for development. A.I.D.'s program focuses heavily on the production of food and export crops as a means of bringing Ethiopian farmers into the monetary

economy. Another area of emphasis for A.I.D. is providing support to the Haile Selassie I University whose graduates are needed to plan and implement development activities.

Food Production and Nutrition

One of the major problems confronting the Government has been the need to increase capital investment flows into the agricultural sector. At its current stage of development, Ethiopia generates insufficient revenues to finance a significant amount of agricultural activities. A.I.D. has encouraged efforts to devote greater resources to agriculture through a series of sector loans. Since FY 1970, A.I.D. has authorized three loans totalling \$25 million which provided development budget support for this sector. From FY 1971 to FY 1973, while the total Government budget increased about 9.3% annually, budgetary allocations to all rural development activities increased 13.4%. FY 1972 capital expenditures for agriculture financed by domestic revenues showed a 40% increase over FY 1971.

A number of activities have been financed with local currencies generated from the agricultural sector loans. These include farm-to-market roads, assistance in agricultural credit and marketing, development of the Alemaya agricultural college, and research. Perhaps most important is the assistance provided the Government's Minimum Package Program. This program, supported by A.I.D., the World Bank and other donors, provides key inputs (fertilizer, seeds, credit) to small African farmers in selected areas. The program is already operating in more than 20 areas reaching approximately 3,000 farm families in each area.

In FY 1974, Ethiopia plans a local government improvement program which may be partly financed by agricultural sector loan funds. The program provides local coordinating bodies which administer integrated rural development schemes. This approach represents an attempt to decentralize certain

ETHIOPIA

decision-making functions to grass roots levels, an important experiment in a country whose communications and transportation links are so relatively undeveloped. In FY 1974, A.I.D. plans a fourth agriculture sector loan of \$8 million to support these programs.

A.I.D. is concluding a grant financed pilot livestock project covering 900 square miles which was designed to improve breeding stock, improve range management practices, increase off-take percent of the animals, and stabilize a largely nomadic group of people. The objectives of the project essentially have been achieved. About 460 miles of roads, 23 water impoundment areas, and other construction are near completion. Cattlemen are receiving about \$10 per head more than owners in surrounding areas and younger animals are being sold (reaching marketable weight sooner and with higher survival rates). A World Bank follow-on project is scheduled for FY 1975, using the pilot project as a base.

A.I.D. is planning two more loans in FY 1974 to support agricultural growth. A \$3 million loan for pulses and seed production is designed to stimulate crop production and diversification efforts to minimize reliance on coffee as a foreign exchange earner. A \$2 million loan will help improve grain marketing, handling and storage.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. will continue its demonstration package project in the Ada district to increase income and improve the living conditions of small farmers. An important research element has been added to the project which will provide valuable data on tenant security, employment generation, income distribution and crop diversification.

A.I.D. also manages a PL 480 Food for Work program involving reforestation and road building in northern provinces.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. plans a total of \$14.3 million for Development Grants and Loans for this sector.

Human Resource Development

Problems in the education and training sector include a shortage of university teachers and administrators, inadequate buildings at Haile Selassie I University, dropouts from all levels of school, unemployment, and inadequate organization of public agencies. Most assistance in this sector has been at the University level, but A.I.D. is joining with other donors to identify other approaches.

Over many years of assistance to the University, A.I.D. has provided both Development Grants and Loans to train almost 200 Ethiopian instructors, construct classroom buildings and dormitories, help establish the Agriculture, Public Health, Education and other colleges, and build and equip the John F. Kennedy Library. During this period 11 formerly autonomous faculties and colleges have been brought together under the leadership of the University administration, and enrollment has increased from about 1,000 to over 5,000.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. will continue financing a decreasing number of American professors and will help train their replacement. A.I.D. will also assist the University in its efforts to become more closely involved in Ethiopia's development. This effort will help the Ministry of Education establish an indigenous curriculum specifically designed to meet Ethiopia's needs and will help develop non-formal education programs.

In late FY 1973, A.I.D. is initiating a project through Opportunities Industrialization Center (OIC) to begin an experimental vocational training program.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. Development Grant assistance to this sector will total \$2.1 million. Ethiopia has undertaken an education sector review in cooperation with the World Bank. A.I.D. may assist in financing innovative proposals resulting from the study.

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Population Planning and Health

Another element in the rural development strategy is A.I.D.'s participation in a malaria control program in cooperation with the World Health Organization and the U.S. Public Health Service. Since FY 1967, three loans totaling about \$14 million have been authorized. Besides improving health conditions, new areas have been opened for settlement and cultivation thereby increasing agricultural production and employment. Over 30,000 localities covering more than 6 million inhabitants have been regularly treated with insecticides to control mosquitoes. In addition the Government's malaria service has developed a malaria detection service, instituted health education programs and carried out research on cyclic trends of malaria.

An additional malaria loan of \$5.2 million is planned in FY 1973.

Although official Ethiopian Government policy statements regarding family planning are very restrained, there are growing signs of interest in limited population programs. Within the context of public health at Haile Selassie I University and maternal and child health (MCH) services in Asmara, there are limited activities now. In FY 1974, A.I.D. proposes to explore a request for an expanded MCH program with a family planning element in Asmara, possibly Addis Ababa and in a few rural clinics. In FY 1974, \$325,000 is planned for this activity.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
663-H-012	Finance Ind & Agric. Projects Two-Step	06/30/66	08/17/67	10 5	40 20	1 4	2½ 4	US\$	8,000	4,626	-	108
663-H-013	Malaria Eradication	05/31/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	US\$	5,800	5,709	-	199
663-H-013A	Malaria Eradication	06/27/69	11/20/69	10	40	2	3	US\$	3,000	2,680	-	58
663-H-013B	Malaria Eradication	04/30/71	06/09/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	4,900	1,953	-	2
663-H-014	University Expansion	06/17/68	06/17/69	10	40	2	2½	US\$	1,000	635	-	10
663-H-015	Civil Aviation Improvements	06/27/69	09/24/69	10	40	2	3	US\$	10,000	7,561	-	213
663-H-017	Highway Equip. Repair Fac.	11/18/69	03/24/70	10	40	2	3	US\$	3,500	2,807	-	11
663-H-017A	Highway Equip. Repair Facility	06/23/72	03/19/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	1,200	-	-	-
663-H-019	Haile Selassie University Dormitories	05/27/71	06/09/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	3,700	937	-	2
663-H-019A	Haile Selassie University Dormitories	05/18/72	06/05/72	10	40	2	3	US\$	1,200	-	-	-
663-H-020	Ethiopia-Agricultural Sector (ASL II)	06/17/71	07/05/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	5,000	4,436	-	71
663-H-021	Agricultural Organization (ADA)	06/28/71	11/08/71	10	40	2	3	US\$	1,300	-	-	-
663-H-022	Ethiopia-Agricultural Sector (ASL III)	04/27/72	06/29/72	10	40	2	3	US\$	15,000	-	-	-
663-H-023	Fifth Highway Project	06/23/72	01/31/73	10	40	2	3	US\$	9,300	-	-	-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: ETHIOPIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Borana Pilot Range Development	663-11-130-112	1965	1973	1,811	1,739	72	215	188	99	-	-	2,026
Ada District Development	* 663-55-130-162	1971	1978	527	46	481	135	285	331	515	1,074	2,251
Pulses/Seeds Production and Marketing	* 663-55-130-166	1973	1977	-	-	-	375	15	360	145	1,418	1,938
Rural Agricultural Development	* 663-55-130-167	1972	1978	300	-	300	45	50	295	290	1,179	1,814
Agriculture Advisory Services	663-11-190-111	1965	1973	2,525	2,239	286	410	434	262	-	-	2,935
Agriculture Sector Planning	* 663-11-190-172	1973	1980	-	-	-	1180	-	-	310	1,921	2,231
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
Training in Maternal/Child Health Care	663-11-531-170	1971	1976	36	36	-	21	21	-	325	600	982
<u>Human Resource Development</u>												
University General Support	* 663-11-660-138	1960	1976	5,968	4,096	1,872	1,620	1,385	2,107	1,685	2,185	11,458
Economic and Financial Planning	663-11-750-116	1965	1974	1,051	833	218	190	200	208	220	-	1,461
Customs Administration	663-11-750-147	1969	1974	348	332	16	130	146	-	100	-	578
Government Budgetary Practices	663-11-750-158	1970	1973	366	266	100	105	101	104	-	-	471
Opportunities Industrialization Center	663-13-670-175	1973	1975	-	-	-	100	15	85	100	100	300
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>												
Feasibility Studies	663-55-190-176	1972	1972	390	290	100	-	100	-	-	-	390
<u>Other Program and Support Costs</u>												
Technical Support	663-11-999-000	1953	cont.	9,241	9,230	11	820	827	4	790	cont.	cont.
						Total	4,166	3,767	3,855	4,480		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	19	14	12
Participating agency	5	5	2
Contractor technicians	60	74	80
Total	84	93	94

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	158	135	137
Contract	-	-	4
Total	158	135	141

PROJECT TITLE Ada District Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-162	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 21 FY 73 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To demonstrate a manageable and replicable method for increasing the income and improving the conditions of life of large numbers of Ethiopian small-scale farmers. This program is designed to: increase the agricultural production of 12,800 small farmers; develop institutions to change the area's agricultural economy from a subsistence structure to a more productive market-oriented economy; develop dependable sanitary water supplies; improve the local road system; improve tenancy conditions; promote cooperative societies.

Employment will increase as a result of new jobs for road building, well digging, transportation, marketing, and processing. The project will demonstrate techniques that will permit the government to be increasingly responsive to the needs of local citizens.

A "package" of inputs is being tailored to the needs of the farmers in the area who are engaged primarily in wheat, teff, and barley production. Inputs include supervised credit to purchase fertilizer, seed, pesticides and limited machinery rental service. A six-man contract team provides advisory service in marketing, credit, research, construction engineering and cooperative development. The project will also employ "model leases" to help provide tenant security and an equitable share of benefits for the farmer. The infrastructure will be improved through construction of a rural roads system and a scheme to provide water for irrigation and other uses.

This approach is expected to result in 100 percent in-

creases in yields by at least 80 percent of the participating farmers at the end of 10 years.

The Ministry of Agriculture is staffing the project with extension agents. The Ministries of Community Development and Land Reform are providing assistance in tenancy relations. The Ethiopian contribution is estimated at \$300,000 annually. A FY 1971 A.I.D. loan of \$1.3 million will provide equipment and other commodities.

A research element designed to measure and evaluate the impact of the Ada project in terms of farm and non-farm employment and effects of small implement mechanization has been added to the project. The research will develop a methodology to estimate the impact of alternative policies and activities on employment levels in the Ada area.

FY 1974 Program: \$45,000 for the direct-hire project manager; \$324,000 to extend the six man contract team plus consultants for one year; \$75,000 for an additional 12 months of funding for a three man MSU research team; \$12,000 for 3 short term participants; \$14,000 for commodity procurement including publications, seeds, and related equipment; \$45,000 for local services contracts for research, data processing and technician support.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES							
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
Through 6/30/72	527	46	481	U.S. Technicians Participants . . .	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency	Total	Clapp & Mayne, Inc. Michigan State University (Research)
Estimated FY 73	135	285			Commodities . . .	45	41	86	45	399	
Estimated through 6/30/73	662	331	331	Other Costs . . .		8	-	8	-	12	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		5	9	14	14	-	14	
				17	10	27	10	35	45		
Proposed FY 74	515	1,074	2,251	Total Obligations	75	60	135	69	446	515	

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Pulses Seeds Production and Marketing	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-166	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 22 FY 74 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: This project is designed to increase the production of pulse crops for domestic production and export. By substantially increasing pulse exports, a contribution will be made to correcting Ethiopia's unfavorable balance of trade. Production of improved seed varieties will be used as a means to help achieve greater crop diversification and, also, to support development and expansion of the pulse project.

Feasibility studies conducted in 1969 and 1971 indicated that the outlook for both production and export of considerably larger quantities of the pulses was very promising. As a result, the IEG's Ministry of Agriculture has begun to develop the Pulses and Seeds project.

Initially, the pulse program will center on white haricot pea beans. It is planned to increase exports from 20,000 metric tons to 200,000 metric tons over a ten year period. The additional output will come from both smallholders and large commercial farmers. Other pulse crops which will be added to the project will be determined after further research and market considerations.

Because improved varieties of maize, wheat and haricot beans are available, the project will center on these crops. It is expected that improved wheat varieties will give yield increases of approximately eight quintals per hectare, and that improved maize varieties will give average yield increases of about six quintals

per hectare. It is currently estimated that within ten years there will be a minimum domestic demand for 1,000 metric tons of improved maize seed, over 5,000 tons for haricot beans and over 3,000 metric tons for wheat. The project design anticipates employment generation through efforts to improve grading, cleaning and processing with labor intensive methods to the extent of maximum feasibility. On-farm employment will be increased through improved farming methods for which labor intensive methods will be encouraged.

The project is planned to start late in FY 1973. A.I.D. inputs include provision for a 4-6 man contract team in the fields of crop production and research, agriculture credit, marketing, storage and processing. In addition funding is provided for participant training and locally procured goods and services.

FY 1974 Program: \$46,000 for the direct hire project officer; \$74,000 for sixteen participants training programs in the U.S.; \$10,000 for agricultural supplies; \$15,000 for the procurement of local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 73	Estimated through 6/30/73	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
		Future Year Obligations		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	15	300	315	46	-	46	Contractor to be selected.
	375	15	360	Participants	16	16	32	34	40	74	
	375	15	360	Commodities	-	15	15	-	10	10	
				Other Costs	3	10	13	5	10	15	
Proposed FY 74	145	1,418	1,938	Total Obligations	34	341	375	85	60	145	

PROJECT TITLE Rural Agricultural Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 23 FY 73 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978
PROJECT NUMBER 663-55-130-167			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government implement its Minimum Package Program which is designed to: increase net income of tenants and smallholders (under 20 hectares) through the development of small-scale agriculture in selected areas of Ethiopia; increase agriculture production for domestic consumption and export; optimize rural employment; demonstrate the efficacy of this project for replication throughout Ethiopia.

The project is now operating in more than twenty areas reaching about 3,000 farmers in each area. The project is expected to cost US \$36 million funded as follows: Ethiopian government and local farmers \$8 million; IBRD \$22 million; US \$2 million (first five years), and Sweden/FAO the remainder.

The project involves placement of Ethiopian five-man teams in selected areas to provide a package of inputs and services: seed and fertilizer demonstration and distribution; credit supervision; formation of trade centers. Ultimately, each minimum package area will have an established multipurpose farmer cooperative furnishing supervised credit for inputs and marketing services. A cooperative union would eventually evolve throughout the country providing a mechanism for the export of marketable surpluses.

A.I.D. inputs to the Minimum Package Program consists of three contract Agronomists (drainage and soil management, tropical crops, entomologist), (FY 73 funding)

and limited commodities.

Local government improvement is being added to the project design in FY 74. This Ethiopian inspired experimental program is part of a move toward decentralization. It is designed to improve local tax administration, create more effective local coordination and bring programs closer to farmers and allow more equitable sharing of the results of development. A.I.D. proposes participation in this effort in FY 1974 through short term participant training programs for local officials, and limited financing of commodities and consulting services as required.

Another element of this project is an experimental program in community education based in part on the IBRD education sector survey indicating the need for more relevant training for rural inhabitants. The training will concern farm productivity, related employment and better community living for farm families in the minimum package areas. A.I.D. assistance will include part-time services of consultants to assist in training program design, limited commodities, and other related local costs.

FY 1974 Program: \$40,000 for a direct hire project manager; \$160,000 for 55 man months of consultant services (20 mm education; 25 mm public administration/local government specialist); \$40,000 for 20 short term participant training programs (10 community education, health; 10 government); \$15,000 for office equipment; \$35,000 for local costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/72	300	-	300								Contractors to be selected.
Estimated FY 73	45	50		45	-	45	40	160	200		
Estimated through 6/30/73	345	50	295	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	40	-	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	15	-	15	
				Commodities	-	-	-	35	-	35	
Proposed FY 74	290	1,179	1,814	Other Costs	45	-	45	130	160	290	
				Total Obligations							

Country: ETHIOPIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Sector Planning	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-190-172	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 30 FY 1973 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To (1) help the Ministry of Agriculture define and achieve sector goals; (2) assist the Ministry of Agriculture to improve the capabilities of the Provincial Agricultural Offices to plan and implement local project activities; (3) assist the Ministry of Land Reform and Administration to attain the capability to plan programs which are designed to implement land use legislation and policy, i.e., land registration and adjudication, land development and administration, settlement, land classification and taxation; and (4) assist the development of a national agricultural planning capacity including coordination of inputs among the various Ministries, i.e., Agriculture, National Community Development, Planning Commission, etc.

The results will relate to more efficient implementation of other joint A.I.D. supported projects and will help the Ethiopian government to (1) expand export earnings, (2) increase production to meet growing urban demand, (3) diversify agricultural production, and (4) increase peasant agricultural output and earnings and thereby improve the quality of rural life. The A.I.D. input will consist of (A) contract technicians who will function as planners for the Ministries of Agriculture and Land Reform, and at the same time give in-service training to Ethiopian officials; and (B) specialized participant training in the U.S.

The project purposes are also related to multilateral

efforts (primarily UNDP and IBRD) to improve the capabilities and capacities of the Planning Commission Office (in the Prime Minister's Office) in the areas of national, regional, and sectoral planning as well as in the preparation and evaluation of capital projects.

FY 1974 Program: \$45,000 for the direct hire project manager; \$180,000 for three salary supplemented contract technicians for 18 months each (two for the Ministry of Agriculture in the fields of agricultural planning, and project preparation and evaluation; and one for the Ministry of Land Reform in the field of land reform administration and legislation); \$80,000 for ten participant training programs in the U.S. in various agricultural fields; \$5,000 for procurement of local goods and services.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Contractors to be selected.	
Estimated FY 73	-	-	-		U.S. Technicians			45		180
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-	Participants			80	-		80
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities			-	-		-
				Other Costs			5	-		5
Proposed FY 74	310	1,921	2,231	Total Obligations			130	180		310

PROJECT TITLE University General Support	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 663-11-660-138	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 26 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1960
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Haile Selassie I University (HSIU) to meet its planning goals for the period through FY 1976 in terms of enrollment, faculty expansion, and Ethiopian staff, particularly in those faculties which promise to make the largest contributions toward fulfilling Ethiopia's manpower requirements (e.g., agriculture, development administration, and education).

In support of the University's long-term plans, the project will finance annual salary supplements of up to 46 U.S. personnel in University positions and 17 training starts per year for Ethiopians who will replace the U.S. staff.

The Ethiopian government provides about \$5 million a year to HSIU for recurrent expenses as well as the basic salaries and housing of U.S. personnel. Since 1969, A.I.D. has loaned a total of \$5.9 million to HSIU for books, equipment, architectural engineering services, and for the construction of buildings, which is expected to be completed in the first half of 1974.

A.I.D. grant assistance has provided support to the faculties of Law and Business, the Public Health College at Gondar, and also helped to establish the Faculty of Education and the Agricultural College at Alemaya.

At HSIU the Medical School is assisted by the United Kingdom, the Institute of Building Technology and Medical Pediatric Clinic by Sweden, the Engineering College by West Germany, and the Faculty of Education by UNDP/UNESCO.

Enrollment has grown from 948 in 1961/62 to about 5,000 in 1972/73. According to a recent ILO-Ethiopian manpower study, the University expects to graduate a total of about 4,500 degree students between 1969 and 1978. Most of these graduates are being trained in development-oriented subjects: 1,100 in public health and medicine, 1,000 in teaching, 600 each in agriculture, business, and science/engineering, 400 in liberal arts, and 200 in social work. The HSIU staff during the 1972-73 academic year is 502, over half of whom are Ethiopian.

In 1972, the University established the Institute of Development Research, which will work mainly on development problems submitted by Ethiopian Ministries. A.I.D. is now considering some assistance to this new institute which will involve curriculum development and in-country research geared to IEG activities and development priorities.

FY 1974 Program: \$45,000 for one direct-hire project manager; \$1,100,000 for 46 university personnel as well as recruitment and administration costs; \$470,000 for 17 new and 53 continuing participant programs; and \$70,000 for local procurement of goods and services; including institutional development research activities.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	5,968	4,096	1,872							
Estimated FY 73	1,620	1,385								
Estimated through 6/30/73	7,588	5,481	2,107							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 74	1,685	2,185	11,458	Total Obligations	545	1,075	1,620	585	1,100	1,685

TransCentury Corporation

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Country: ETHIOPIA

TABLE VII

Title of Loan: Agricultural Sector Loan (ASL IV)		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Sector	Food Production and Nutrition	\$8,000

Title of Loan: Pulses/Seeds Production and Marketing		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Project	Food Production and Nutrition	\$3,000

The proposed loan will support the Ethiopian government's efforts to continue increasing the resource flow to the agricultural sector. This loan will support programs planned for the first year of the Ethiopian Fourth Five Year Plan (1975-79). These programs include projects to increase agriculture production and marketing, rural public works, farm to market roads, local government administration improvement, and other efforts geared to agricultural development.

While the Government has identified agriculture and rural development as its priority development concern, there is insufficient generation of government revenues to provide local currency needed for expanding agricultural activities. As currently planned, ASL IV will continue to require the IEG to (a) allocate additional domestic resources to the agricultural sector and (b) make continued progress in expanding the absorptive capacity of the agricultural sector through capital spending. It is anticipated that the allocation of funds will focus on key sector problems as identified by a recent Agricultural Sector Review of the IBRD, as endorsed by the IEG.

This loan provide for the commodity inputs into a combined grant loan funded project. The loan will finance the foreign exchange cost of such items as seeds, fertilizer, agricultural chemicals, cleaning, sizing and storage equipment and materials. An A.I.D. financed feasibility study in pulses/seeds production was completed by Experience Incorporated in May 1972. Their report is the basis of the project being developed by the Ethiopian government.

The seed improvement element of this project will provide improved domestic seed, principally maize, wheat and pulse seed, for various ongoing programs in Ethiopia including rural development programs assisted by A.I.D. (Minimum Package, Ada District) and other donors such as the IBRD and Sweden.

The pulses element of this project is aimed at increasing exports from 20,000 metric tons to 200,000 tons over a ten-year period. Initial emphasis through improved seeds and better farming methods. Other pulse crops will be added to the project based on further research on seed varieties, and market analysis.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE VII

Country: ETHIOPIA

Title of Loan: Grain Marketing and Storage		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Project	Food Production and Nutrition	\$2,000

The proposed loan will finance foreign exchange costs of equipment and materials to improve the marketing, handling and storage of grain in Ethiopia. The project will be based on a study of the domestic market and price structure for staple agricultural products, being carried out by the Ministry of Agriculture with A.I.D. and IBRD assistance. The study is expected to be completed in early FY 1974 at which time specific project details will be worked out. Problems concerning credit, storage facilities, transportation, market information, use of uniform standards and measures, etc., all contribute toward inflating marketing costs to levels where many farmers have no incentive to produce beyond subsistence levels. By improving facilities for grain handling, improving the flow of price information to farmers and providing technical assistance to the Grain Board the project will assist in solving some of these problems.

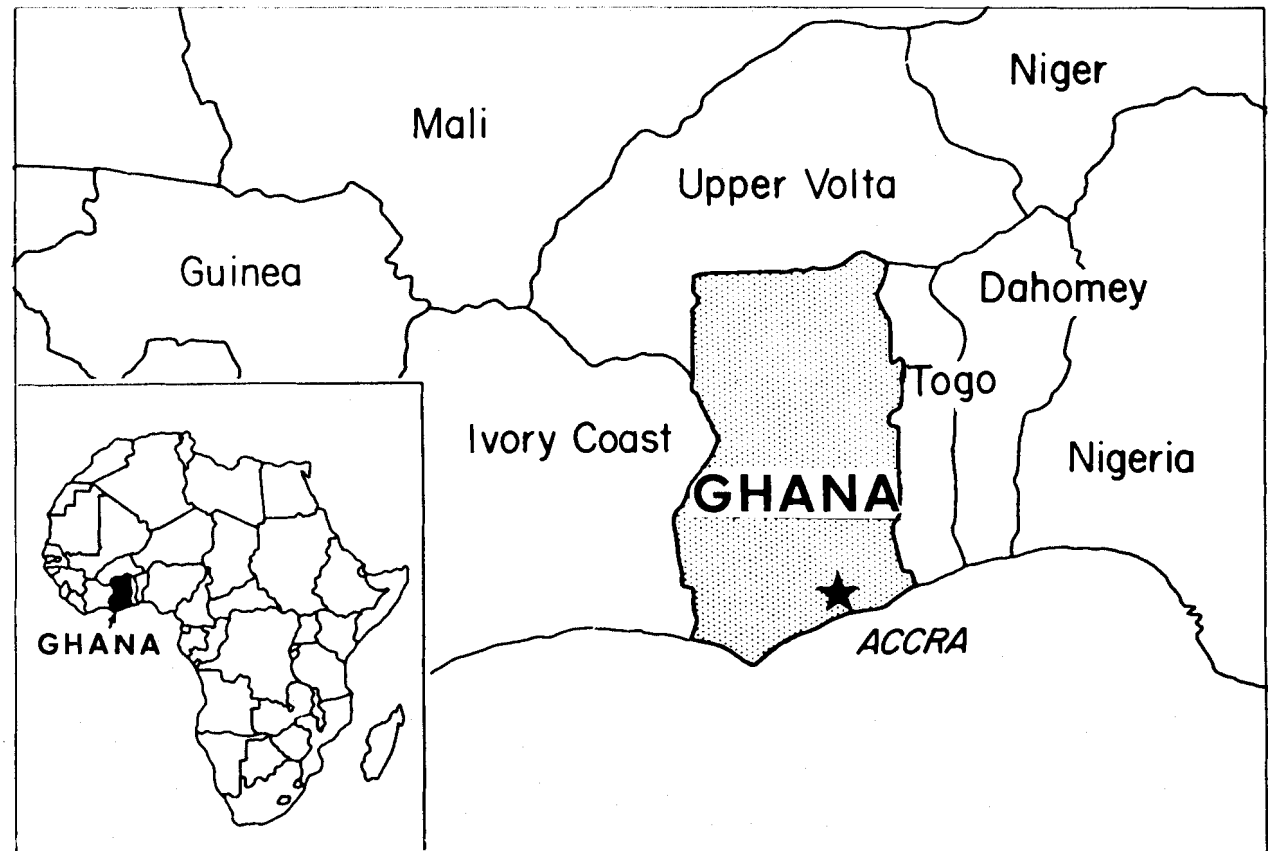
The project will be closely linked to the Minimum Package Program and the A.I.D. proposed pulse production project by concentrating in areas where these activities take place. This capital assistance will coordinate with and supplement major IBRD assistance in the marketing area in Ethiopia.

ETHIOPIA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972	1946-1972	INTEREST		
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
<i>A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</i>							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	20.4	31.1	217.5	22.1	195.4		
Loans	14.9	26.7	115.4	22.1	93.3		
Grants	5.5	4.4	102.1	-	102.1		
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(3.3)	-	-		
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	0.9	0.8	27.1	2.5	24.6		
Title I - Total	-	-	6.1	2.5	3.6		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	5.6	2.4	3.2		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	0.5	0.1	0.4		
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(0.8)	(-)	(0.8)		
Title II - Total	0.9	0.8	21.0	-	21.0		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	0.8	0.7	17.0	-	17.0		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	0.1	0.1	4.0	-	4.0		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	2.1	1.1	28.5	0.5	28.0		
PEACE CORPS	2.1	1.1	27.6	-	27.6		
OTHER	-	-	0.9	0.5	0.4		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	23.4	33.0	273.1	25.1	248.0		
Loans	14.9	26.7	121.9	25.1	96.8		
Grants	8.5	6.3	151.2	-	151.2		
<i>B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS</i>							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	-	-	25.2	21.3	3.9		
OTHER LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	-	-	25.2	21.3	3.9		
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	23.4	33.0	298.3	46.4	251.9		
Loans	14.9	26.7	147.1	46.4	100.7		
Grants	8.5	6.3	151.2	-	151.2		
MILITARY PROGRAMS							
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	11.8	10.9	173.0	-	173.0		
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	11.8	10.9	173.0	-	173.0		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	0.5	0.3	8.6	-	8.6		
OTHER GRANTS	-	-	5.5	-	5.5		
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	12.3	11.2	187.1	-	187.1		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	35.7	44.2	485.4	46.4	439.0		
Loans	14.9	26.7	147.1	46.4	100.7		
Grants	20.8	17.5	338.3	-	338.3		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
TOTAL	FY 1971 18.2	FY 1972 35.5	FY 1946-72 229.2	DONOR TOTAL	CY 1970 24.3	CY 1971 17.0	CY 1960-71 127.6
IBRD - World Bank	-	10.8	108.6	Italy	9.4	6.0	50.7
Int'l Finance Corp.	*	-	14.1	Sweden	6.7	6.8	39.0
Int'l Dev. Association	9.5	21.7	66.2	Germany	5.2	-	25.7
UNDP - Special Fund	6.6	1.3	22.0	Other	3.0	4.2	12.2
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.7	0.7	10.6				
Other UN (CY)	1.4	1.0	7.7				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... 84			
				1972 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				Cumulative thru 1972..... 203			

Less than \$50,000.

Ghana



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	9.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.0
Population in Urban Areas	32
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	55
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	216*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	48
People Per Doctor	15,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	46
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1972, in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

GHANA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	2,580	606	650	747	49	-	528
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,580	606	650	747	49	-	528
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	20,000	-	-	-	-	20,000	-
Devel. Grants	3,060	335	1,105	855	-	-	765
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,060	335	1,105	855	-	20,000	765
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	10,000	-	-	-	-	10,000	-
Devel. Grants	3,265	630	1,140	815	-	-	680
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	13,265	630	1,140	815	-	10,000	680

The World Bank has identified the absence of sufficient foreign exchange to finance a level of imports consistent with a growing economy's needs as the primary constraint to Ghana's development. The foreign exchange constraint is directly related to structural imbalances in the Ghanaian economy which include the slow growth in Government revenue and rapid growth in Government expenditures, excessive reliance on imports for consumption and for production and stagnating exports with overreliance on a few traditional commodities, particularly cocoa, for both export earnings and budgetary revenues. Past investment financing methods resulted in a complete drawdown of Ghana's own reserves, accompanied by a build-up of massive short and medium-term debts. Ghana has experienced economic stagnation and political crises derived from its inability to resolve these problems.

Foreign Exchange Problems

The main objective of the A.I.D. program since 1966 has been to help Ghana overcome problems related to its foreign exchange crisis. Commodity loans and PL 480 Title I sales have financed imports of raw materials, equipment, machinery and spare parts at a level consistent with a moderate rate of growth and development. Business and industrial concerns have been able to function at more economic levels of production, generating jobs and tax revenues. The situation has been exacerbated by the accrual of large debts from the early years of Ghana's independence and the need to find an amicable understanding between Ghana and its creditors on how to deal with this problem. An FY 1973 program loan has been under consideration but has not yet been authorized due to the uncertainties regarding final settlement of the debt issue and related economic problems. The World Bank has agreed to act as an intermediary on the debt issue with the Ghana Government.

FY 1974 A.I.D. PROGRAM

The World Bank has projected that external assistance, either in the form of debt relief or new aid commitments, will be required in amounts ranging from \$80 to \$150 million annually through 1980. The proposed U.S. assistance of about \$20 million--a \$10 million program loan and \$9.5 million of PL 480 Title I--would be part of the total external package of \$80 to \$100 million being provided in FY 1974 by the World Bank, U.K., West Germany, and Canada. Development Grants, \$325,000, are requested in FY 1974 to continue advisory and training programs designed to reinforce general economic support by upgrading talent in key public administration fields.

Food Production and Health

Agricultural production has been held back by inefficient

GHANA

distribution and marketing systems. A.I.D. and the Ghanaian Government are working to improve the distribution of technologically advanced inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizer to the individual farmer. This requires improved extension services, access to credit facilities and the technological inputs themselves. A.I.D. projects in the past have assisted in the introduction of improved seed varieties of rice and maize, and the establishment and staffing of the Agricultural Development Bank.

A.I.D. is now working with the Ministry of Agriculture to develop a comprehensive maize project in southern Ghana. This new project will concentrate upon demonstrating how delivery of improved technological inputs can result in increased production while simultaneously promoting employment and higher incomes for small farmholders. The Government will begin a similar rice project in northern Ghana in conjunction with the World Bank. In FY 1974, A.I.D. proposes \$425,000 to support these comprehensive grain projects.

The second major problem area being addressed is the need to improve the marketing of domestic crops. This involves strengthening the planning and policy making divisions of the Ministry of Agriculture as well as its extension services. A.I.D.-financed advisors are working with the Ministry on reorganization plans, manpower requirements and marketing procedures. In FY 1974, \$205,000 in Development Grants is requested for assistance in agricultural planning and management.

Population Planning and Health

In view of an estimated population growth rate of 3% and recognizing its own inability to feed, educate, provide employment or health facilities for such a rapidly growing population, the Government of Ghana, in May 1970, adopted a national voluntary family planning program. Subsequent governments have continued to support it. Ghana was the first African

country to recognize explicitly the relationship between economic development and population growth and to adopt an official population policy.

U.S. assistance relates directly to the program's objective of changing attitudes and integrating voluntary family planning into Ministry of Health programs. A.I.D. has financed population training and consultants in such fields as information, education, communication and evaluation. In addition, A.I.D. is financing the foreign exchange cost of the contraceptives used in the nation-wide program. Through a contract with U.C.L.A., and in cooperation with the University of Ghana Medical School, A.I.D. is also supporting an operational research project to determine the best way to integrate voluntary family planning services into comprehensive health services programs using available manpower. It is hoped that the results of this research can prove useful for planning purposes in other African countries as well as throughout Ghana.

In FY 1974 A.I.D. plans to provide \$945,000 in support of these two projects.

The Government is also concerned that despite a relatively high budgetary allocation to health and despite a skilled medical cadre, the rural population does not have access to basic health services. The Ministry of Health is convinced that with modern management techniques the delivery of rural health services could be substantially improved. In FY 1974, \$195,000 is planned for the new rural health services delivery project both to improve the efficiency of the existing system and to establish the foundation for implementing U.C.L.A./Ghana Medical School research findings.

PL 480 Title II grant assistance of \$607,000 will supplement these activities through pre-school feeding, maternal and child health clinics and nutritional education.

GHANA

Human Resource Development

Despite its extensive and well-developed educational infrastructure, Ghana has both a shortage of middle-level managerial and vocationally skilled manpower. A.I.D. has financed short and long-term U.S. training for 550 Ghanaians, about half of these studying in various disciplines related to agriculture. Only six participants have failed to return to Ghana, and about 86% are still actively utilizing their training.

As part of A.I.D.'s program of assisting the stabilization of the economy, economic and financial management training has been provided to staff members from the Ministry of Finance, the Bank of Ghana, the Capital Investment Board, the National Investment Bank, the Central Bureau of Statistics, and the Ministry of Trade and Industry. Returned participants are now acting as loan officers for regional and district bank offices, industrial officers concerned with joint venture invest-

ments, accountants in the revenue and tax commission and economists in the research division of the Bank of Ghana.

A.I.D. is requesting funds for two in-country training projects. A.I.D. plans to continue its support of an experimental effort to provide practical vocational training with Development Grant funding of \$390,000. The project, carried out by the Opportunities Industrialization Center, is receiving support from local private groups and businesses. Training is offered in-country in such trades as carpentry, secretarial sciences, plumbing and electricity. Development Grant funds, \$100,000, are also requested for a public safety project which will terminate in FY 1974. This project is designed to assist in developing the capabilities of the Ghana Police to operate and maintain its communications and transportation equipment by providing on-the-job training in motor repair, mechanics and communications.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: GHANA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
641-H-002	Volta River Project	9/1/61	2/8/62	1	30	3½	3½	US \$	2,966	2,833	-	370
641-H-006	Sector Studies	5/29/67	8/15/67	10	40	1	2½	US \$	2,000	1,513	-	40
641-H-013	Program Loan	2/6/70	12/7/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	15,039	11,628	-	171
641-H-016	Program Loan	5/21/71	9/4/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	16,000	7,592	-	17
									37 00			

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: GHANA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Agricultural Extension and Production	641-11-110-007	1958	1972	3,760	3,712	48	-	48	-	-	-	3,760
Agricultural Development Bank	641-11-140-040	1966	1971	165	152	13	-	13	-	-	-	165
Faculty of Agriculture	641-11-110-041	1966	1972	858	559	299	-	194	105	-	-	858
National Agricultural Planning	* 641-11-190-048	1969	1976	442	188	254	335	380	209	205	600	1,582
Grains Development	* 641-11-110-067	1974	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	425	1,600	2,025
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
Danfa Rural Health Family Planning	* 641-11-580-055	1969	1976	1,690	788	902	790	590	1,102	600	1,400	4,480
Population Program Support	641-15-580-064	1971	CONT.	86	38	48	315	300	63	345	CONT.	CONT.
Rural Health Delivery Systems	* 641-11-590-068	1974	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	195	1,200	1,395
<u>Human Resource Development</u>												
Human Resources Development	641-15-995-035	1962	1971	1,000	960	40	-	40	-	-	-	1,000
Economic Development Management	* 641-11-790-062	1972	1976	257	51	206	295	274	227	325	600	1,477
Opportunities Industrialization Center	641-13-610-063	1970	1975	721	568	153	365	385	133	390	335	1,811
Public Safety	* 641-11-710-066	1972	1974	131	87	44	195	209	30	100	-	426
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>												
Infrastructure Advisory Services	641-15-995-054	1970	1972	321	254	67	-	58	9	-	-	321
<u>Other Programs and Support Costs</u>												
Technical Support	641-11-999-000	1957	CONT.	4,766	4,711	55	765	796	24	680	CONT.	CONT.
Total							3,060	3,287	1,902	3,265		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	18	14	13
Participating agency	0	4	1
Contractor technicians	19	22	24
Total	37	40	38

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	85	81	92
Contract	3	8	10
Total	88	89	102

PROJECT TITLE	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY	FUNDS
National Agriculture Planning	Food Production and Nutrition	DG
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-190-048	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 32, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1969 FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's staff capacity in the management and administration skills required for planning, implementing and evaluating agricultural programs. This will assist the Ministry's efforts to develop an integrated agricultural development plan setting forth policies and strategies in such fields as production, extension, credit, marketing and research.

Progress to Date: With A.I.D. assistance, a Planning and Coordination Unit (PCU) has been established as the focal point for project planning within the Ministry of Agriculture. The PCU, initially a nominal division with only two positions, has become the focal point in the Ministry's budgeting process and is relied upon for evaluation and advice on key policy issues. Expansion of the staff to 13 authorized positions with ten already filled reflects the Ministry of Agriculture's recognition of this office's important contributions. In order to utilize resources effectively, both on-the-job and U.S. training have been provided in agricultural economics, statistics, and administration.

A comprehensive evaluation by A.I.D. and the Ministry of Agriculture in FY 1972 resulted in joint replanning of the scope of this project during FY 1973. It was felt that the optimal effects of increasing the capabilities of the PCU could not be achieved without strengthening the supportive capabilities of other management planning and

administrative components within the agricultural sector. The revised scope of the project includes providing assistance to additional staff offices including the Economics and Marketing Division and the crop production divisions.

During FY 1973 two A.I.D.-technicians assisted the technical offices in the various proposals being developed for grains production and a short-term advisor from TVA carried out a feasibility study for fertilizer utilization. A consultant is currently working with the Ministry on an in-depth evaluation of the manpower planning and administration and training requirements to ensure a continued growth of the Ministry's management capabilities. Other short-term consultant services are also provided. For example, during FY 1973, agronomic practices and budgetary manpower problems associated with the increased emphasis on grains production is being explored with the assistance of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture.

FY 1974 Program: Funding is requested for salary supplements for up to three new advisors to be assigned to the Ministry of Agriculture (\$85,000). The three advisors currently in Ghana require no further funding. The remaining funds are required for consultants (6 man months) involved in special studies (\$25,000) and for 7 long-term and 5 short-term participants in agricultural economics, farm management, management of agro-industrial development and agronomy (\$95,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
Through 6/30/72	442	188	254		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 73	335	380		U.S. Technicians	105	190	295	-	110	110
Estimated through 6/30/73	777	568	209	Participants	40	-	40	95	-	95
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 74	205	600	1,582	Total Obligations	145	190	335	95	110	205

Near East Foundation

Country: GHANA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Grains Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-110-067	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase rural income for Ghanaian grain farmers, specifically maize farmers in southern Ghana and rice growers in northern Ghana. A comprehensive program for providing inputs such as improved seeds and fertilizer, production incentives and marketing links is being developed with the government since increased production by itself is not a guarantee of higher rural income. The maize project will concentrate upon reducing the production costs of small farmholders while also supporting increased yields per acre through the adaptation of new technology. Components of this project are currently being discussed with the Government of Ghana.

fertilizer distribution system.

FY 1974 Program: Funds (\$425,000) are requested to finance four contract technicians (\$300,000) who will be assigned to the rice and maize programs, and one TVA technician (\$50,000) assigned to the fertilizer program. Other funds are budgeted for short-term consultants (\$25,000) and for participant training in agronomic fields for 6 of the personnel assigned to the fertilizer and grain programs (\$50,000).

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development has been working with the Ghanaian government to develop a comprehensive rice project, taking into consideration problems of production, storage, processing and marketing. A.I.D. will collaborate with the IBRD by providing support to an adaptive rice research station being established in accordance with recommendations made by International Institute for Tropical Agriculture.

A TVA fertilizer feasibility study, financed under National Agricultural Planning, will be followed up under this project. One advisor will be assigned to Ghana to follow up on the recommendations made by short-term consultants and to assist in establishing an efficient

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
Estimated FY 73					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected PASA - Tennessee Valley Authority
Estimated through 6/30/73				U.S. Technicians				25	350	375	
				Participants				50	-	50	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities				-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	425	1,600	2,025	Other Costs				-	-	-	
				Total Obligations				75	350	425	

PROJECT TITLE Danfa Rural Health-Family Planning	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Population Planning and Health	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-580-055	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 32, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To expand voluntary family planning on a scale sufficient to stabilize and then reduce Ghana's population growth rate by determining the optimal method, based on cost effectiveness, of increasing the availability and acceptance of rural health and family planning services. A research project is being carried out by the Ghana Medical School in cooperation with the UCLA School of Public Health to test and demonstrate methods and techniques of providing varying levels of health care and family planning services in four different rural areas. At the completion of the project a body of data will exist which will demonstrate which level of services is the optimal cost effective approach to rural health and family planning. In addition data will be available which demonstrates the most cost effective method of operating a comprehensive rural health center since that is one of the approaches being measured within the over-all scope of the project.

Progress to Date: The project is now in its third year of field operations. A complete base-line census of the population in the four rural areas involved has been completed. Family planning and health education teams have been trained and are being phased into the research effort so that their impact on attitudes and practices can be measured. A records system has been designed and introduced at the Danfa Health Center, and staff trained to implement and utilize the system. Cross-sectional and

longitudinal sample survey forms for use in different local languages have been designed for family planning and health practices and the first series of KAP (knowledge, attitudes and practices) interviews is being completed. The original four man field team has been expanded to six including the chief of party - public health physician, an epidemiologist, a health educator, a maternal child health/family planning administrator, a systems analyst and an administrative assistant. A headquarters support staff supervises supplementary work done at UCLA and provides specialized short-term consultants as required. The Ministry of Health and the Ghana Medical School actually implement all services by providing physicians, nurses, medical students, and para-medical personnel such as health educators, family planning teams and others as required.

FY 1974 Program: A.I.D. finances services provided by the University of California, Los Angeles School of Public Health. Funds are requested for two years' contract forward funding (\$600,000) which includes funds for six technicians (\$540,000); 3 long-term and 3 short-term participants in such fields as public health records, health education, public health medicine, and health operations research (\$40,000); and office supplies and equipment (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	1,690	788	902							
Estimated FY 73	790	590								
Estimated through 6/30/73	2,480	1,378	1,102	U.S. Technicians Participants	-	725	725	-	540	540
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	10	-	10	-	40	40
				Other Costs	-	55	55	-	20	20
Proposed FY 74	600	1,400	4,480	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	-	-
					10	780	790	-	600	600

University of California
Los Angeles

Country: GHANA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Rural Health Delivery Systems	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Population Planning and Health	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-590-068	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To raise the quality of planning and management within Ghana's existing health care system and thus improve the rural health delivery system.

the drug and medical equipment program to ascertain the range of supplies appropriate for each rural health center. Recommendations could then be made relating to adequate storage and distribution of supplies.

Within the Ghanaian health delivery system, a disproportionate amount of attention and available resources are directed at the urban centers which serve only 20 percent of the population. Improving the rural health delivery system in concert with other developmental efforts would serve to bring about a substantial improvement in the level of development in the rural areas.

FY 1974 Program: Consultant services (approximately 35 man months) will be provided in such areas as health planning, medical administration, budgeting and manpower planning and training, and biostatistics (\$130,000). Training will be provided for eight long-term participants in such fields as health planning, fiscal and budgeting procedures, and medical administration (\$65,000).

Given the fairly well developed capital health facilities in Ghana and the high proportion of trained health professionals, significant improvement in the delivery of rural health services can be attained by raising the quality of planning and management, and, thus, the cost effectiveness of the Ministry of Health's existing health care system.

The project will address this goal through the utilization of consultants in the fields of medical administration, budgeting, and fiscal procedures, and health and manpower planning. They will assist the Ministry of Health staff in identifying specific problems and recommending corrective action. For example, consultants may be provided to assist in the evaluation of

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES PASA - HEW To be selected			
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 73				Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
Estimated through 6/30/73				U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Proposed FY 74		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants						
				Commodities						
				Other Costs						
				Total Obligations				95	100	195
	195	1,200	1,395							

Country: GHANA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Economic Development Management	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resources Development	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-790-062	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 32, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To increase skilled manpower capabilities in a variety of fields related to economic analysis and management such as statistics, customs administration, export promotion, taxation, public administration and management. This training will strengthen the planning, implementation and research capacity of Ghanaian agencies engaged in the making of macro-economic policies and the management of development programs of critical importance to Ghana's future prospects for economic development. In further support of this goal, consultants and local research findings will also be made available to pertinent Ghanaian agencies.

Participants are selected primarily from the Ministry of Finance and Economic Development, but also from other agencies involved in economic management, such as the Bank of Ghana, the Central Bureau of Statistics, the Agricultural Development Bank, and the Central Revenue Department. The project has been designed to provide specialized and advanced training which is not available in Ghana.

Progress to Date: To date, sixty-one participants have been selected for training in key development areas. Of these, 15 have returned to Ghana and the remainder are still in training. Economic consultancy services were provided in the fields of export promotion, the development effects of Ghana's forest products industry, and

fiscal/monetary policy.

As initially planned, this project would have financed annually approximately six man-months of consulting services and 20 participants over a five year period with an average annual budget of \$150,000. The new government has indicated a need for additional consulting services to evaluate inherited programs and recommend new policies, and, therefore, the projected consultant services have been increased. The number of participants has also been increased to reflect the government's willingness to release key people for training.

FY 1974 Program: Funds are required in FY 1974 for consultants (20 man-months) in export promotion, development management, general economic development, and revenue collection and administration (\$75,000); for 30 participants in such fields as tax management, and administration, management of industrial development, supply management and export promotion (\$245,000); and for local research (\$5,000).

U. S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
	Through 6/30/72	257	51	206	Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74	
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID
Estimated FY 73	295	274		25	10	35	75	-	75
Estimated through 6/30/73	552	325	227	255	-	255	245	-	245
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 74	325	600	1,477	5	-	5	5	-	5
				285	10	295	325	-	325

Country: GHANA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Public Safety	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resources Development	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 641-11-710-066	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 32, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Ghana in improving the technical capability of the Ghanaian police in the fields of communications and transportation.

The technical assistance being provided under this project assists Ghana in effective utilization of \$1.4 million in commodities (vehicles and radios) being purchased for the Ghana National Police.

This project funds two direct-hire technicians who provide technical advice and training in the areas of land transportation operation, maintenance and repair, and communications and electronics installation, operation and maintenance.

Progress to Date: One vehicle maintenance and repair workshop has been established and is in operation, the remaining two are in the last stages of construction and operations will soon be implemented. The Ghana National Police have also established nation-wide communication links; permanent installation of equipment in the main communication center in Accra will be accomplished as soon as possible after building construction is completed in June 1973. Short-term training has been provided for 63 participants to date. An active program of on-the-job training has also been developed utilizing the returning participant trainees from the U.S.

FY 1974 Program: Funding will provide for a one year extension of the technical advisory services required to provide supervisory and management training, completion of the installation of telecommunications and automotive repair equipment and the preparation for maintenance of both new vehicles and communications equipment arriving during FY 1974: two advisors (\$75,000). Training will also be provided for up to an additional 6 Ghanaian staff members (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	131	87	44		Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated FY 73	195	209		U.S. Technicians	85	-	85	75	-	75
Estimated through 6/30/73	326	296	30	Participants	110	-	110	25	-	25
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 74	100	-	426	Total Obligations	195	-	195	100	-	100

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Country: GHANA

TABLE VII

Title of Loan: Program Loan		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Program	Selected Country	\$10,000

The International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (I.B.R.D.), in its capacity as chairman of the Consultative Group for Ghana, has been invited by the Ghanaian government to send economic consultants to Ghana on a periodic basis. The report of the most recent economic mission, dated September 1972, concluded that Ghana's prospects for dramatically expanding its export earnings in the near future were slim and that the country was encumbered with large short-term commercial arrears as well as substantial medium and long-term debt obligations. In these circumstances the I.B.R.D. concluded that substantial external assistance, involving a combination of debt relief and expanded aid flows, would be necessary to achieve even moderate increases in the rate of development. The I.B.R.D. also recommended that a high proportion of external assistance should be provided through increased program lending.

Specifically the World Bank projected that a requirement existed for external assistance in amounts ranging from \$80 to \$150 million annually through 1980. Such assistance from the U.S. and other donors would supplement Ghana's own resources and provide sufficient foreign exchange to finance the imports required for moderate economic growth.

The proposed U.S. loan of \$10,000,000 would be used in conjunction with \$9,500,000 in P.L. Title I resources to finance imports from the U.S. The U.S. aid would be part of the total external assistance package of \$80 to \$100 million being provided in FY 1974 by the I.B.R.D., the U.K., West Germany and Canada.

Previous U.S. program assistance to Ghana, all provided since 1966, has been composed of four development loans (amounting to \$66 million) and eight P.L. 480 Title I agreements (amounting to \$78 million). Past U.S.

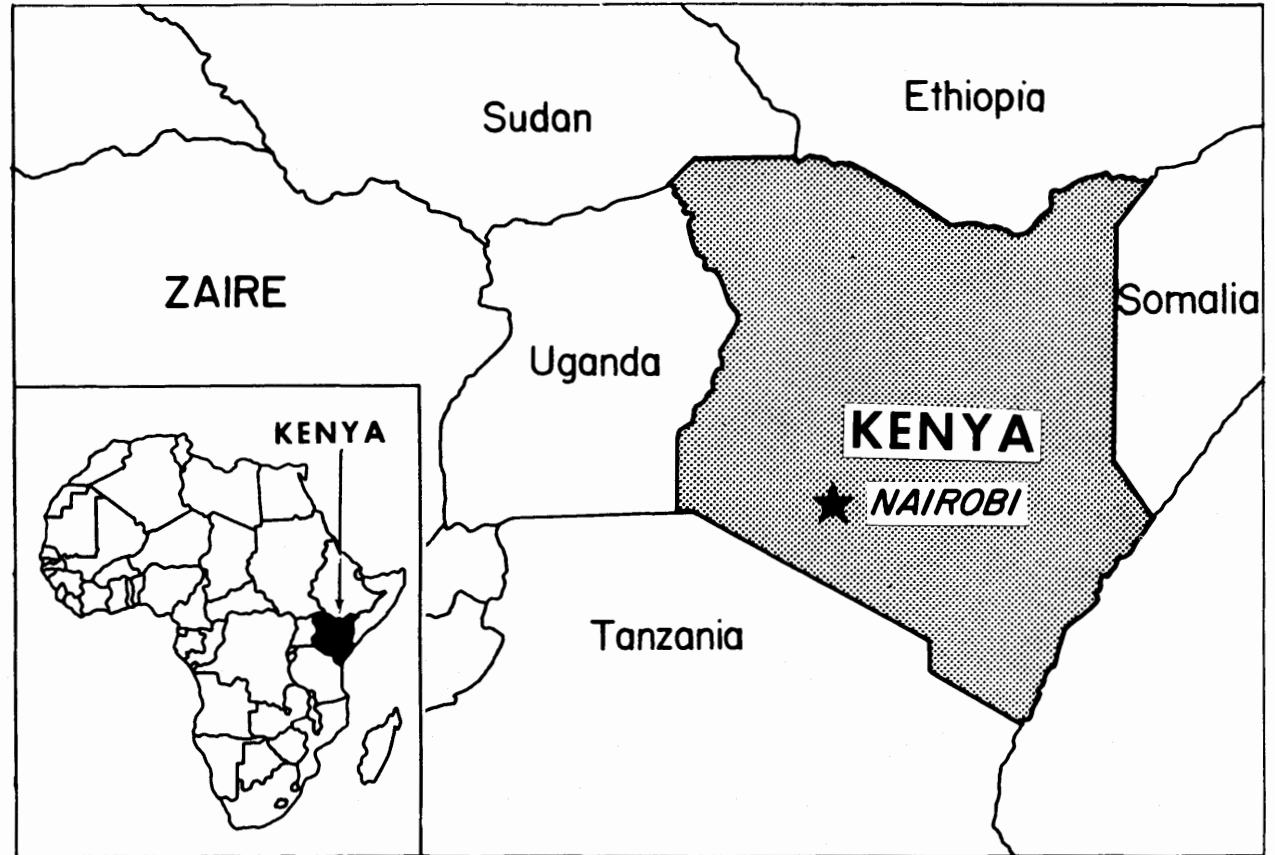
program loans have financed imports of commodities making a substantial contribution to the current operations and future development of the economy. These commodities included heavy construction and earth moving equipment for the timber industry, one of Ghana's leading traditional exports; equipment for the construction and maintenance of roads throughout the nation; lubricants and tires for motorized transport; raw materials and machinery for the manufacture of soap, tires, drycell batteries and aluminum products; fishing industry gear; and agricultural machinery.

GHANA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1972	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972		
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
<i>A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</i>					
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	18.6	2.6	163.7	32.7	131.0
Loans	16.0	-	141.1	32.7	108.4
Grants	2.5	2.6	22.6	-	22.6
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	1.7	10.7	79.3	3.8	75.5
Title I - Total	-	9.5	62.3	3.8	58.5
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	9.5	31.7	0.9	30.8
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	30.6	2.9	27.7
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(38.9)	(-)	(38.9)
Title II - Total	1.7	1.2	17.0	-	17.0
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	0.1	-	4.9	-	4.9
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	1.6	1.2	12.1	-	12.1
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	1.8	1.8	12.0	-	12.0
PEACE CORPS	1.8	1.8	12.0	-	12.0
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	22.1	15.1	255.0	36.5	218.5
Loans	16.0	9.5	201.7	36.5	165.2
Grants	6.0	5.6	53.3	-	53.3
<i>B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS</i>					
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	-	-	45.1	31.8	13.3
OTHER LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	-	-	45.1	31.8	13.3
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	22.1	15.1	300.1	68.3	231.8
Loans	16.0	9.5	246.8	68.3	178.5
Grants	6.0	5.6	53.3	-	53.3
MILITARY PROGRAMS					
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	*	*	0.2	-	0.2
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	*	*	0.2	-	0.2
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	*	*	0.2	-	0.2
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	22.1	15.1	300.3	68.3	232.0
Loans	16.0	9.5	246.8	68.3	178.5
Grants	6.1	5.6	53.5	-	53.5
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES		
TOTAL	FY 1971 9.7	FY 1972 1.0	FY 1946-72 113.3	DONOR	CY 1970 33.6
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	53.0	CY 1971	39.7
Int'l Dev. Association	7.1	-	31.9	CY 1960-71	262.2
UNDP - Special Fund	1.8	0.4	17.6	Germany	11.5
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.6	0.5	6.7	U.K.	13.2
Other UN (CY)	0.2	0.1	4.1	Canada	6.1
				Italy	0.1
				Other	2.7
					4.8
					38.3
ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)					
				1971 (Calendar Year)	-
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-
				Cumulative thru 1972	231

* Less than \$50,000.

Kenya

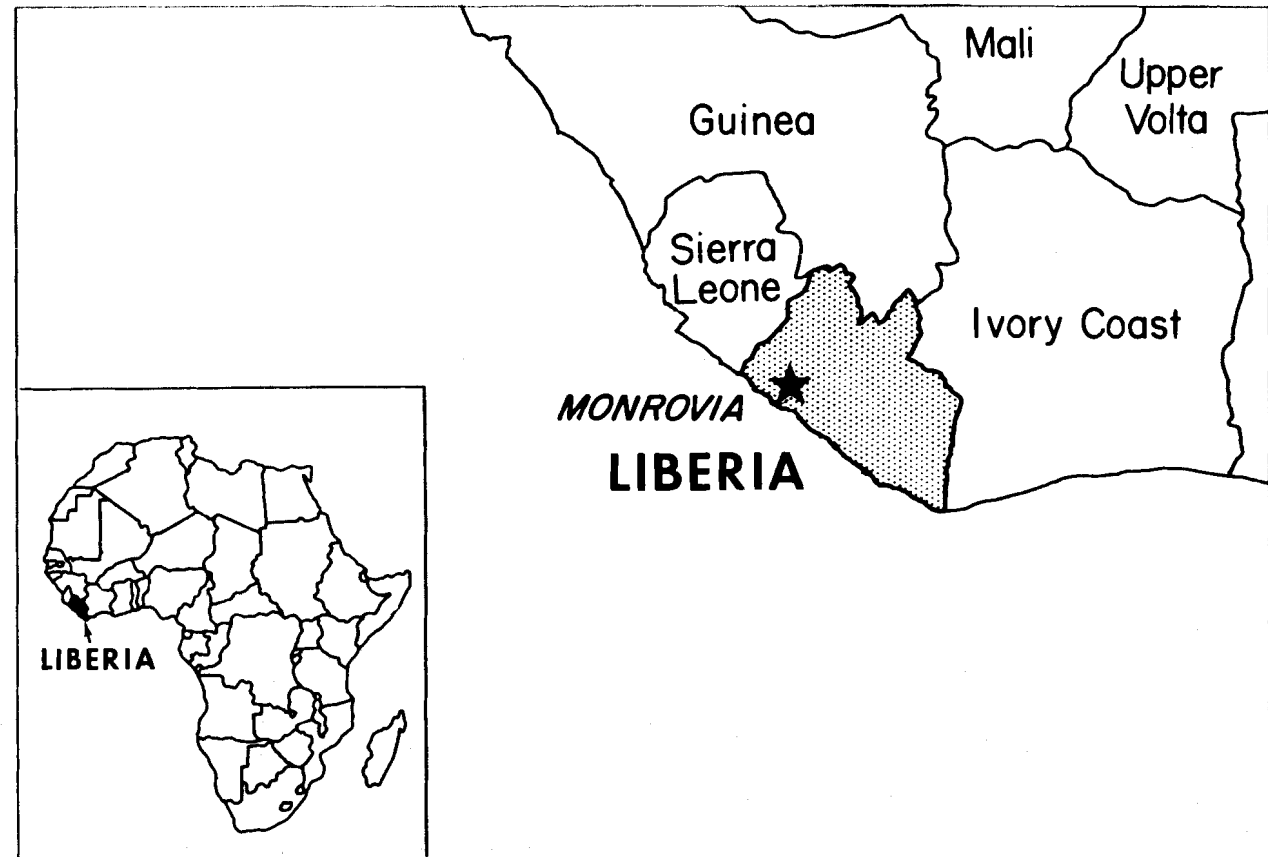


BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	12.8
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.5
Population in Urban Areas	11
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	80
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	144*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	48
People Per Doctor	8, 300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20-25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	33
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	
* - 1972, in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.	

Liberia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	1.6
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.2
Population in Urban Areas	10
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	74
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	238*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	43
People Per Doctor	11,500
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	9
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	30
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

LIBERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
1972							
Devel. Loans	6,900	3,400	-	-	3,500	-	-
Devel. Grants	5,358	485	1,587	1,496	953	-	837
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,258	3,885	1,587	1,496	4,453	-	837
1973							
Devel. Loans	10,900	-	-	-	10,900	-	-
Devel. Grants	3,159	278	1,490	225	520	-	646
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	14,059	278	1,490	225	11,420	-	646
1974							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	3,150	557	1,328	700	-	-	565
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,150	557	1,328	700	-	-	565

A.I.D. assistance in Liberia addresses priority development needs in rural development and public administration. The country's National Planning Council, which was reactivated by President William R. Tolbert in April 1972, established these areas as two of the highest development priorities. An increased pace of rural development is crucial if Liberia's rapid economic growth is to spread from enclave sectors such as iron ore mining and large-scale rubber plantations to the majority of the population that subsists through the traditional practice of slash-and-burn agriculture. Liberia's rapid economic growth and concomitant requirements for increased Government services and staff have placed severe strains on the Government's administrative capacity. A more effective public service is necessary to make the Government into an efficient instrument of development.

Food Production and Nutrition

The Liberian Government is emphasizing the need for improvement in the economic and social condition of traditional farm families, which comprise three-fourths of the total population. The lack of Government services, marketing incentives and infrastructure such as roads, have been obstacles restraining the production of these small farmers. A primary need is to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's capability to provide needed technical services to the farmer. A.I.D. is assisting the Ministry to plan and manage its overall development programs, particularly in regard to agricultural marketing, statistics, and soils technology. A.I.D.-funded technicians helped the Ministry draft a five-year plan and establish a division of economic planning.

A.I.D. technicians have also helped establish marketing incentives through a rice support program. Through this program, the Government buys good quality rice at a fixed price and has set up three rice processing and storage centers. In addition, an A.I.D. project produced a major breakthrough in the selection and purification of a new rice variety, called LAC-23, which was developed after research with 70 varieties of rice seeds from around the world and 338 individual selections from upland rice farms throughout Liberia. On trial plots, LAC-23 gave increased yields over local varieties of 35% without the use of fertilizer and 87% with fertilizer. LAC-23 seeds are beginning to be distributed to small farms. The importance of this trial research is underscored by the fact that rice is the staple food for Liberians. Liberia imports more than one-third of the rice consumed and expends more than \$9 million in foreign exchange annually to meet this requirement.

A.I.D. loans for two rural secondary roads in FY 1969, two more in FY 1972, and three additional roads proposed for funding in FY 1974 (\$5 million) are essential elements of the emphasis on rural development. An FY 1973 loan of \$4.4 million

LIBERIA

for highway maintenance equipment, complemented by West German and World Bank training programs, will assure improved maintenance of Liberia's road network.

A.I.D. is also interested in assisting Liberia's efforts to stimulate integrated rural development and is coordinating its planning closely with that of the World Bank. The latter is financing a feasibility study of a rural development project in upper Lofa and Bong countries, two areas of the greatest agricultural potential. When completed at the end of FY 1974, the study is expected to provide the basis of capital assistance loan inputs by A.I.D. and other donors including the World Bank.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. is proposing \$557,000 in Development Grants for the agriculture sector.

Human Resource Development

The new Government of President Tolbert, who assumed office in 1971 after 27 years of leadership by the late President Tubman, has recognized the need to modernize and make more efficient Liberia's archaic governmental structure if it is to make an effective contribution to development. The Government has established, staffed, and provided facilities for an Institute of Public Administration which will provide in-service and pre-service training for Government administrators. The Government has also strengthened the Civil Service Bureau by broadening its mandate to revitalize the Civil Service and increasing its staff and funding.

By providing staff advisors and consultants to the new Institute, A.I.D. seeks to make it the focal point for initiating changes required to promote development by making key Ministries more responsive to the people. A.I.D.'s assistance to the Civil Service Bureau will be concerned with establishing uniform salary scales, standards in examination and certification, and improved records management. In FY 1974, A.I.D. is proposing \$700,000 for these activities.

Population Planning and Health

A.I.D. will continue to support the National Medical Center and to make it more effective as the nucleus of medical service in Liberia. A.I.D. is also developing an "outreach" program as part of an effort to improve the utilization of the Center and to benefit peoples in rural areas. As the "outreach" program is developed, it will be related to the overall objectives of the rural development programs resulting from a World Bank study now underway.

The Center includes the 271-bed John F. Kennedy Hospital and student dormitories, a para-medical training center, and a 150-bed maternity unit. The hospital accepted its first patients in July 1971. All floors and departments are now operating except about forty private rooms which will be phased into use this year. The out-patient department is operating above capacity since President Tolbert last year announced free medical care for infants. A.I.D. development lending financed the construction and equipping of these facilities. Continuing development grant assistance is providing some administrative personnel and limited medical supplies to assure successful management of the Center during its initial years of operation.

Selected Development Problems: Telecommunications

To support Liberia's emphasis on rural development, A.I.D. is financing a modern telephone system which will link the capital of Monrovia with outlying areas. A.I.D. development grant financing of operational technicians to manage the newly established Telecommunications Authority will be completed in FY 1973. An anticipated development loan in FY 1973 for \$6.5 million will provide the equipment for the system and will help meet continued technical assistance requirements.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
669-H-004B	National Medical Center	6/11/65	6/17/65	10	40	1	2½	US \$	1,510	1,327	-	20
669-H-016	Construct Access Road	7/12/68	11/18/69	10	40	2	2½	US \$	975	675	-	19
669-H-017	Roberts International Airport	6/10/69	12/18/69	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,000	3,417	-	44
669-H-017A	Roberts International Airport	6/23/72	8/31/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,500	-	-	-
669-H-018	Technical Assistance Projects	6/27/69	1/23/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	650	475	-	1
669-H-019	Rural Access Roads - Phase II	6/23/72	8/21/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,400	-	-	-
669-H-020	Highway Maintenance Equipment	2/16/73	2/26/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,400	-	-	-
									183			

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: LIBERIA

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Agricultural Production Services	669-11-190-101	1966	1971	895	825	70	-	70	-	-	-	895
Agriculture Program Development	* 669-11-190-123	1972	1976	485	163	322	278	337	263	558	300	1,621
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
National Medical Center	* 669-51-540-054	1961	1977	5,354	4,838	516	1,391	1,547	360	1,327	1,334	9,406
Demographic Household Survey	669-11-570-109	1968	1972	748	632	116	-	116	-	-	-	748
Maternal-Child Health Training	669-11-540-110	1969	1973	279	260	19	99	118	-	-	-	378
<u>Human Resources Development</u>												
Public Safety	669-51-710-027	1957	1973	3,797	3,764	33	150	183	-	-	-	3,947
Rural Education Development	669-11-690-037	1956	1972	3,550	3,539	11	-	11	-	-	-	3,550
Government Organization, Training & Mgmt.	669-11-720-061	1961	1973	3,213	3,157	56	43	99	-	-	-	3,256
Public Works Development	669-51-740-077	1962	1972	5,541	5,427	114	-	114	-	-	-	5,541
Institute of Public Administration	* 669-11-770-122	1972	1981	501	-	501	32	82	451	700	3,305	4,538
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>												
Geological Survey and Appraisal	669-11-210-071	1961	1972	4,372	4,299	73	-	73	-	-	-	4,372
Telecommunications Management	669-11-270-111	1971	1973	1,425	145	1,280	460	1,112	628	-	-	1,885
Feasibility Road Study	669-12-312-124	1973	1973	-	-	-	60	30	30	-	-	60
<u>Other Programs and Support Costs</u>												
Technical Support	669-11-999-000	1960	cont.	10,929	10,890	39	646	670	15	565	cont.	cont.
Total							3,159	4,562	1,747	3,150		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	11	11	8
Participating agency	29	20	22
Contractor technicians	14	22	8
Total	54	53	38

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	34	47	38
Contract	9	4	19
Total	43	51	57

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Program Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-190-123	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 47, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide technical assistance to enhance the capability of the Ministry of Agriculture (MOA) to plan and manage its development programs. The Liberian Government is emphasizing the need for improvement in the economic and social conditions of small farmers. The initial requirement is to strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture's capability to provide the needed technical services to the farmer. A.I.D. is assisting the Ministry of Agriculture to increase its capabilities for programs relating to agriculture planning, agriculture marketing, statistics, and soils technology.

FY 1974 Program: FY 1974 funds are requested for one direct hire technician (\$48,000); six technicians under a PASA with the U.S. Department of Agriculture - one senior agricultural economist (Chief Planning Advisor), one agricultural economist (Planning Advisor), one agricultural economist (Agricultural Statistics Advisor), one senior marketing economist (Marketing Advisor), and two classification and mapping soil scientists (\$348,000); training in the U.S. for 17 participants from the Ministry of Agriculture (\$130,000); basic equipment, materials, and supplies for agriculture facilities (\$25,000), and other costs (\$7,000).

Progress to Date: A.I.D. technicians helped complete a draft Five Year Plan for the Ministry of Agriculture encompassing all developmental projects and supporting services, established an Economic and Evaluation System Division within the Ministry, developed a planning system, planned an evaluation system, and trained counterparts to prepare their plan of work for 19 projects. As a result of these activities, a strengthened Ministry of Agriculture will be able to provide needed technical services to the individual farmer. A.I.D. technicians have also established a rice support program for improved marketing and have set up three rice processing and storage centers for the rice program. A.I.D.'s assistance to Liberian Agriculture complements and is closely integrated with programs of UNDP/FAO and the Republic of China.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 73	Estimated through 6/30/73	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1973		Proposed FY 74		
Proposed FY 74					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
	485	163	322		48	132	180	48	348	396
	278	337		U.S. Technicians	66	-	66	130	-	130
	763	500	263	Participants	25	-	25	25	-	25
				Commodities	7	-	7	7	-	7
				Other Costs	146	132	278	210	348	558
	558	300	1,621	Total Obligations						

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE National Medical Center	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Population Planning and Health	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-51-540-054	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 51, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1961	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide assistance in developing a National Medical Center which serves as the nucleus for Liberian health and medical care. Under this project, the U.S. Public Health Service provides advisory and operational staff for the Center and for the training of paramedical personnel. The Center includes the new John F. Kennedy Hospital building and the Tubman National Institute of Medical Arts (TNIMA) which is located in the hospital. These facilities were constructed and equipped with the help of a \$6.8 million A.I.D. loan. An additional facility administered by the National Medical Center is a 150 bed maternity hospital.

Progress to Date: Since admitting the first patients in July 1971, the hospital has become fully operational. The average daily in-bed census is approximately 190. The out-patient department is now handling over 5,000 people per month. The U.S. Public Health Service team is continuing to provide the administrative leadership in the operation of the Center as well as classroom instruction in environmental sanitation, nursing, and health education at the TNIMA training center. In FY 1974 the project will be expanded to include development of an out-reach program (health delivery system) to give people in rural areas access to health services. A study is now underway for a specific GOL administered and controlled multi-ministerial program which would integrate existing concessionary and missionary facilities with the upgraded health units and Monrovia JFK facilities.

FY 1974 Program: FY 1974 funds requested for one direct hire (\$53,000); 16 technicians provided under a participating agency agreement with the U.S. Public Health Service (\$850,000); training in the U.S. for 21 participants in hospital administration, nursing, hospital engineering and technical fields (\$160,000); medicines, hospital supplies and equipment (\$200,000); communications and printing (\$64,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS								
					Estimated FY 1973	Proposed FY 74							
Through 6/30/72	5,354	4,838	516		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Public Health Service		
Estimated FY 73	1,391	1,547		U.S. Technicians	55	807	862	53	850	903			
Estimated through 6/30/73	6,745	6,385	360	Participants	170	-	170	160	-	160			
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	300	-	300	200	-	200			
				Other Costs	59	-	59	64	-	64			
Proposed FY 74	1,327	1,334	9,406	Total Obligations	584	807	1,391	477	850	1,327			

Country: LIBERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Institute of Public Administration	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resources Development	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 669-11-770-122	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 52, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop an effective Institute of Public Administration that will provide trained manpower to manage social and economic development programs. This project is designed to attack the problem of Liberia's inadequate administrative capability by assisting the Liberian Institute of Public Administration to develop the capacity for : (1) carrying out middle and executive level training plus seminars and special courses; (2) initiating research projects and providing consultancy services to key Ministries, including the Civil Service Bureau, to improve organization, management, and administrative procedures.

Public Administration specialists and up to one man year, short term consultants (\$200,000): nineteen participants in budget, personnel administration, and methods and procedures (\$113,000); teaching, library, and testing programs and materials (\$40,000): and other costs (\$15,000).

In FY 1974, A.I.D. will also begin providing assistance to the Civil Service Bureau for the establishment of uniform salary scales, standards in examination and certification, and improved records management. A Board of Directors for the Institute has been appointed and a Director-General for the Institute and a Chief for the Civil Service Bureau have been designated. The Government has provided necessary offices to begin operation and eight members of the Institute have begun training.
FY 1974 Program: FY 1974 funds are requested for forward funding of the contract with an American firm to provide for the IPA effort -- five technicians consisting of a chief of party, financial methods instructor, personnel management instructor, training specialist, an administrative assistant (\$332,000); and for the Civil Service Reform effort -- three technicians consisting of three

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Institute of Public Administration, New York
Through 6/30/72	501	-	501								
Estimated FY 73	32	82		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	532	532	
Estimated through 6/30/73	533	82	451	Participants	32	-	32	-	113	113	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	40	40	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	15	15	
Proposed FY 74	700	3,305	4,538	Total Obligations	32	-	32	-	700	700	

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(eligible for funding)

TABLE VII

Country: LIBERIA

Title of Loan: Rural Access Roads		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Project	Selected Development Problem	\$5,000

A multi-donor conference on a five-year Highway Maintenance and Development program for Liberia (1973-1977) was held in Monrovia in October 1972. The various donors attending expressed interest in financing approximately \$24 million covering a substantial portion of the Government's maintenance and development program, and many of the GOL's proposed primary and secondary roads. The donors included the IBRD, AFDB, UNDP, Germany, Israel, Italy, Rumania, Sweden and the United Kingdom and A.I.D. A.I.D. is participating in the multi-year multi-donor program by financing the proposed loan.

The proposed U.S. loan of \$5,000,000 would be used to finance all U.S. costs and part of the local costs of constructing three all-weather rural roads providing access to Upper Lofa County and the sea coast of Bassa County of the country. These roads will provide a stimulus for development of natural resources and increased agricultural production.

This project consists of the construction of three secondary roads (Brewerville-Bella Yalla Road, Bella Yalla-Zorzor Roads, and Buchanan-Rivercess Road). The Brewerville-Bella Yalla Road, 100 miles, and the Bella Yalla-Zorzor Road, 65 miles, are to be surfaced with laterite. They will provide access to the vast resources of lumber, agriculture and mining in Lofa County. In addition to the vast reserves of iron ore, there are also diamonds, gold and other minerals in the county. Large areas of lumber and rich agricultural lands remain to be developed, especially in the area around Bopolu and Bella Yalla.

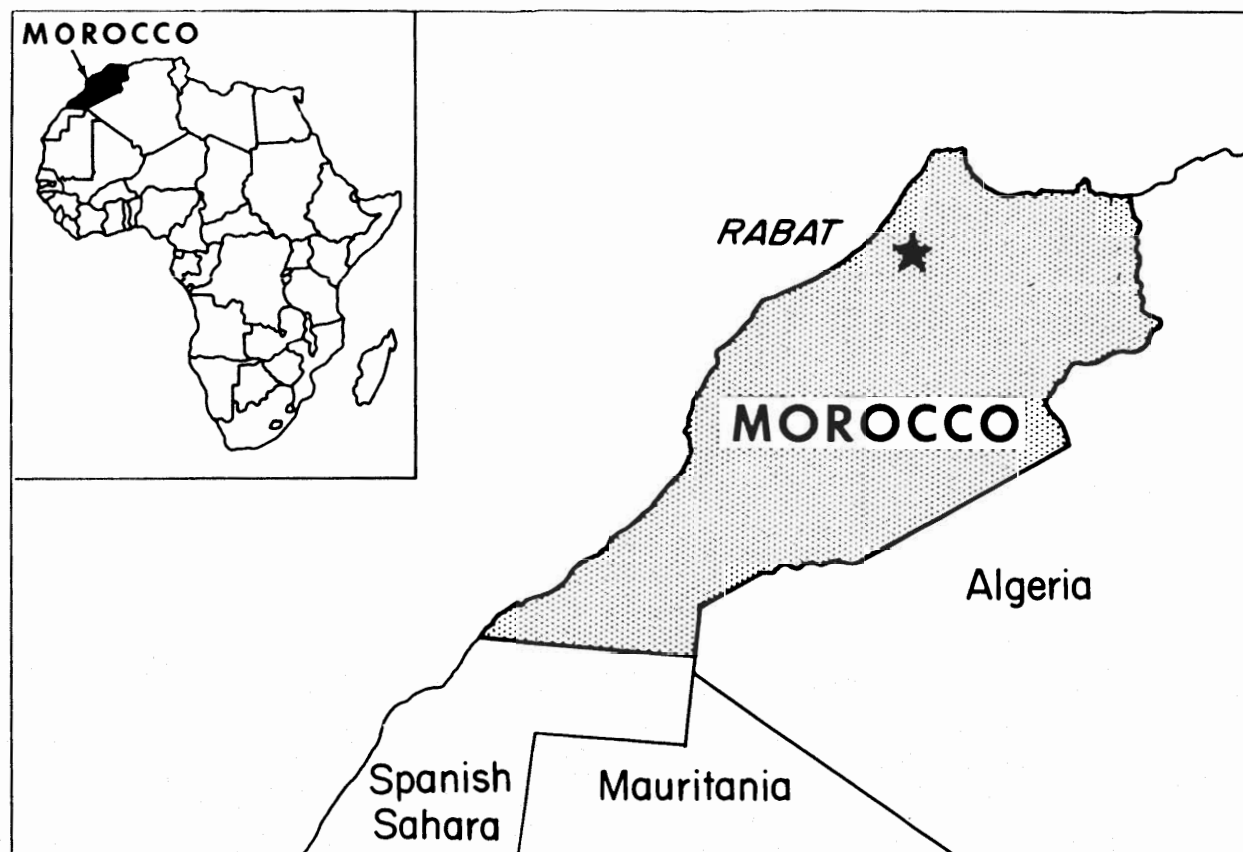
The Buchanan-Rivercess Road, 30 miles, in Bassa County, is also to be surfaced with laterite. At present, the only outlets for the people in Rivercess are by sea and air. The proposed road would lead to the heart of the palm oil producing territory in which palm oil kernel production could increase to become one of the most significant products of the territory.

LIBERIA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972	1946-1972	AND INTEREST
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
<i>A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</i>					
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	5.5	12.3	153.6	2.2	151.4
Loans	-	6.9	63.4	2.2	61.2
Grants	5.5	5.4	90.2	-	90.2
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)	-	-
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	0.5	2.9	10.1	1.1	9.0
Title I - Total	-	1.2	4.3	1.1	3.2
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	1.2	4.3	1.1	3.2
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use (Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total	0.5	1.7	5.8	-	5.8
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	0.2	1.3	2.0	-	2.0
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	0.3	0.4	3.8	-	3.8
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	2.0	2.1	30.4	0.8	29.6
PEACE CORPS	2.0	2.1	21.8	-	21.8
OTHER	-	-	8.6	0.8	7.8
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	8.0	17.3	194.1	4.1	190.0
Loans	-	8.1	75.4	4.1	71.3
Grants	8.0	9.2	118.7	-	118.7
<i>B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS</i>					
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	3.0	-	102.1	87.5	14.6
OTHER LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	3.0	-	102.1	87.5	14.6
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	11.0	17.3	296.2	91.6	204.6
Loans	3.0	8.1	177.5	91.6	85.9
Grants	8.0	9.2	118.7	-	118.7
MILITARY PROGRAMS					
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	0.5	2.3	11.2	0.4	10.8
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	2.0	3.1	0.4	2.7
Grants	0.5	0.3	8.1	-	8.1
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	*	*	0.1	-	0.1
OTHER GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	0.5	2.3	11.3	0.4	10.9
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	11.5	19.6	307.5	92.0	215.5
Loans	3.0	10.1	180.6	92.0	88.6
Grants	8.5	9.5	126.9	-	126.9
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES		
TOTAL	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1946-72	DONOR	CY 1970
	2.6	16.4	48.9	CY 1971	CY 1969-71
IBRD - World Bank	-	5.7	21.0	TOTAL	12.2
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	-	0.2	Germany	7.7
Int'l Dev. Association	-	8.4	8.4	Japan	4.1
African Dev. Bank	-	0.5	1.8	Other	0.4
UNDP - Special Fund	2.0	1.4	10.0	11.3	160.8
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.3	0.4	5.1	3.5	7.6
Other UN (CY)	0.3	-	2.4	1.5	8.5
ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)					
1971 (Calendar Year)..... -					
1972 (Calendar Year)..... -					
Cumulative thru 1972..... -					

* Less than \$50,000.

Morocco



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	16.9
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.3
Population in Urban Areas	35
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	61
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	249*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	53
People Per Doctor	12,400
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	14
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	25
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1972, in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

MOROCCO

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	1,553	372	417	113	97	-	554
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,553	372	417	113	97	-	554
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	1,738	450	548	125	-	-	615
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,738	450	548	125	-	-	615
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	2,617	977	982	100	-	-	558
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,617	5,977	982	100	-	-	558

Morocco's annual economic growth rate of 6% exceeded the 1968-72 Five-Year Plan's annual target of 4.5% largely because of growth in the agricultural sector. Agricultural growth, about 7% a year, occurred primarily in the cereals subsector which accounts for about one-third of the total agricultural output. In 1970-71 and 1971-72, production of the principal cereals increased 26% over 1969-70 to 5.2 million tons. Although indications are that the cereals production trend will continue, Morocco continues to need assistance to stimulate increased growth. Problems of population growth, unemployment, and lack of skilled manpower restrain improved economic performance.

FY 1974 A.I.D. PROGRAM

Agriculture will remain the priority sector in Morocco's new 1973-77 Five-Year Plan. A.I.D. will support this Plan by concentrating its assistance in agriculture. A.I.D. anticipates a request for an agricultural sector loan late in FY 1973. Therefore, in FY 1974 A.I.D. proposes a \$5 million agricultural sector loan, and, in addition, plans \$1.6 million in Development Grants focused almost exclusively on this sector. In addition, a \$15 million PL 480 Title I and a \$6.1 million Title II program are planned to assist Morocco in increasing resources for agricultural development, and meeting nutrition and food import needs.

Population growth is receiving increasing attention from the Government. A.I.D. is joining other donors in helping Morocco to slow the high growth rate of 3.3%. In FY 1974, A.I.D. proposes \$982,000 for assistance in the areas of family planning and demographic research.

Food Production and Nutrition

A.I.D. assistance will focus on efforts to raise small farmer productivity and income through support of the Government's programs in cereals production, credit, research, and livestock production. The FY 1974 sector loan will finance commodities for dryland agriculture, principally cereals and livestock, with some resources flowing through the National Agricultural Bank (CNCA) for short and medium-term credit.

A.I.D. will also provide grant assistance to help small farmers by providing technical, managerial, and training services to credit agents through a new agricultural credit project. This project will help expand services for small farmers by training agents to assist farmers in management, cooperative organization, and credit utilization. Another new project, agriculture research, will help upgrade the Agriculture Ministry's research service.

MOROCCO

A.I.D. will also continue to assist the Moroccan Government to carry out a national rangeland development program. Livestock production is low due to unrestricted grazing, inadequate feeding, poor disease and pest control, and inferior breeding. A recent A.I.D. pilot project has demonstrated that rangelands can be improved through reseeding, controlled grazing, and improved management. A.I.D. will continue efforts to spread these improved practices among small farmers.

Population Planning and Health

Morocco's high population growth rate has already been felt in increasing unemployment, especially in the 18 to 25-year age group; a decreasing rate of school age children attending primary school; a growing gap in health facilities, and gaps in agricultural production which have necessitated more imports of food.

The Moroccan Government, realizing the gravity of the problem, has set as goals for the 1973-77 Five-Year Plan, a voluntary reduction of the birth rate through expanded information and education programs, and provision of contraceptives and family planning services to the estimated three million fertile couples in Morocco.

The Government has established a Demographic Research Center to develop reliable data as a base for social and economic planning. A.I.D. will continue assistance to the Center through a contract with the University of North Carolina. The Center,

now well established, will continue its collection of demographic data from sampling areas and development of population registration procedures.

A.I.D. will also continue to provide Morocco with assistance to its national family planning program by providing training for staff development, U.S. university consultants to assist maternal child health program development, and commodities, including educational materials and contraceptives. Some assistance is also given to support construction and equipping of maternal child health and family planning centers. This assistance is coordinated with that of other donors, including the Ford Foundation, the Population Council, and the UN Fund for Population Activities.

Selected Development Problems

Moroccan manufactured goods have had free entry into the European Economic Community since 1969. Yet, there has been no appreciable increase in non-traditional manufactured exports. An unfavorable balance of trade has prompted the Moroccan Government to pursue more aggressive industrial development and export promotion policies.

A.I.D. is providing limited advisory assistance through a regional project in export promotion. U.S. advisors are assisting in market research, product development and selective training of Moroccan staff.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
608-H-031	Irrigation Project II	03/29/68	6/28/68	10	40	2	2½	US \$	5,000	472	-	12
608-H-038	Development Bank Two Step	06/27/69	1/23/70	10 3	40 20	2 4	3 4	US \$	3,000	1,136	-	-
608-H-040	K.R.C. Water Supply Project	07/10/70	1/27/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	800	303	-	-
608-H-041	Agriculture Support	04/30/71	4/19/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	10,000	1,877	-	-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: MOROCCO

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION</u>												
Increase In Cereals Production	608-11-130-058	1968	1974	1,201	950	251	175	333	93	282	-	1,658
Livestock and Rangeland Improvement	608-11-130-078	1968	1974	403	358	45	100	135	10	105	-	608
Assistance to Higher Agricultural Education	608-11-110-088	1970	1976	560	325	235	175	216	194	350	430	1,515
Assistance to Agricultural Research	* 608-11-130-115	1974	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	90	410	500
Assistance to Small Farmer Credit	* 608-11-130-116	1974	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	650	800
<u>POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH</u>												
Demographic Research Center	608-11-570-109	1970	1975	269	8	261	200	277	184	279	419	1,167
Family Planning Support	* 608-11-580-112	1971	1977	215	108	107	348	315	140	703	950	2,216
<u>HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT</u>												
Development Planning Assistance	* 608-11-755-108	1970	1974	528	317	211	125	320	16	100	-	753
<u>OTHER PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT COSTS</u>												
Technical Support	608-11-999-000	1957	CONT	4,510	4,502	8	615	611	12	558	CONT	CONT
Total							1,738	2,207	649	2,617		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	16	16	14
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	16	15	16
Total	32	31	30

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	28	17	29
Contract	-	5	11
Total	28	22	40

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE ASSISTANCE TO AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-130-115	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974 FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: The Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture recently has made manpower projections of the technical staff requirements of its various services. The government realizes that successful achievement of the national objective of substantially increasing agricultural production will depend largely on the number and competency of Moroccan agricultural technicians.

This project will assist the Ministry of Agriculture and related ministries upgrade and expand agricultural research and develop the technicians and the technology to respond to the requirement for increased and diversified agricultural production. Training will be provided in the special skills and techniques needed by Moroccan agricultural research personnel for sustained, competent investigation of a wide array of agricultural development problems relating to production, management of farming operations, and marketing.

During FY 1974, A.I.D.-financed advisors from a U.S. institution will work with the Research Directorate of the Moroccan Ministry of Agriculture on agricultural problems of mutual interest. In addition, training will be provided for Moroccan agricultural research personnel.

FY 1974 Program: A total of \$90,000 is requested -- two long-term advisors (\$70,000); two long-term participants in a U.S. training program (\$15,000); and other costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Estimated FY 73	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	70	70	
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	15	-	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	5	-	5	
Proposed FY 74	90	410	500	Total Obligations	-	-	-	20	70	90	

PROJECT TITLE ASSISTANCE TO SMALL FARMER CREDIT	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-130-116			

Project Target and Course of Action: Despite abundant physical and human resources, a good transportation infrastructure, and untapped domestic markets, Morocco's large traditional farm sector has contributed little to general economic development. In the past, government policy to increase overall agricultural production has for the most part benefitted large commercial farmers. The government now realizes that a significant increase in total food production will not be attained until traditional Moroccan farmers, who comprise about 95% of the agricultural population, begin to adopt new practices. Current government plans and policies are also beginning to show greater concern for measures that will improve rural income and its distribution.

This project will assist the Government of Morocco to improve and expand farm credit programs so small farmers can obtain critical inputs required for increased production of cereals and livestock. A.I.D. is planning to provide technical, managerial, and training services to credit agents and officials responsible for farmer selection, assistance in farm management and organization, and monitoring of farmer loans. Initially, technical assistance will include: (1) a feasibility study to determine the optimum small farmer credit delivery system and special production "package" loans for goods and services; (2) provision of credit and farm management experts to train credit agents; and (3) training for regional credit bank directors.

FY 1974 Program: A \$150,000 budget is proposed that will include -- Personnel: 5 short-term advisors (2 PASA and 3 contract), total - \$60,000; Participants: 1 long-term and 5 short-term participants for training in credit administration in the U.S. (\$25,000); In-country training programs of Moroccan credit agents (\$50,000); Commodities: office equipment and supplies, publications, training materials, and one project vehicle (\$10,000); Other Costs: local expenses (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.			
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 73	Estimated through 6/30/73	Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1973	Proposed FY 74				
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	60	60
	-	-	-	Commodities	-	-	-	75	-	75
	-	-	-	Other Costs	-	-	-	10	-	10
	-	-	-	Total Obligations	-	-	-	5	-	5
Proposed FY 74	150	650	800		-	-	-	90	60	150

Country: MOROCCO

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE FAMILY PLANNING SUPPORT	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH		FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-580-112	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 58, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Moroccan Government achieve its Five Year (1973-77) Plan to extend family planning services to an estimated three million fertile couples in Morocco. The Government has recognized the need for family planning services to help reduce the current annual population growth rate of 3.2%. Therefore, family planning continues to receive high priority in the new Plan.

The family planning program in the new Plan calls for strengthening the national family planning organization through the development of a central administrative and technical staff, which together with expanded health education, information, training, and statistical evaluation services will be housed in the new National Family Planning Center. As family planning remains an integral part of maternal and child health services, the Government plans to increase the number of health centers providing family planning services from 160 to 229. The Government will establish three pilot centers to develop applied research programs and data collection for a more effective functional national family planning program. Closer cooperation between the Health Ministry and other ministries involved in family planning will be stressed.

In coordination with other donors, A.I.D. assistance to the Plan's family planning program has consisted of advisory services; participant training for key personnel on the central and provincial staffs; development of applied research programs and in-country training workshops or seminars through a PASA; substantial commodity support,

particularly contraceptive supplies, to existing MCH/FP clinics, and partial support to the expansion of new clinics and pilot centers.

FY 1974 Program: A total of \$703,000 is requested as follows: Personnel - one direct-hire Population/Public Health Advisor (\$37,000) and 2-3 short-term PASA consultants (\$7,000), total - \$44,000; Participants - Five long-term and 3-4 short-term participants for U.S. training (\$45,000); Commodities - contraceptive supplies, gynecological and educational equipment, audio-visual aids and equipment, and two vehicles (\$610,000); Other costs - local expense (\$4,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 73	Estimated through 6/30/73	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1973		Proposed FY 74			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
	215	108	107						PASA with Department of Health, Education and Welfare		
	348	315		U.S. Technicians	35	5	40	37		7	44
	563	423	140	Participants	30	-	30	45		-	45
				Commodities	265	-	265	610		-	610
				Other Costs	13	-	13	4		-	4
Proposed FY 74	703	950	2,216	Total Obligations	343	5	348	696	7	703	

PROJECT TITLE	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY		FUNDS
DEVELOPMENT PLANNING ASSISTANCE	HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT		DG
PROJECT NUMBER 608-11-755-108	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 58, FY-73, AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1970	FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to assist the Moroccan Government strengthen its long-term planning capability and improve the economic skills of Moroccan planners in preparing and implementing its development plans in the Government's Secretariat of Planning.

A.I.D. is financing a host-country contract between the University of Michigan's Center for Research on Economic Development and the Government's Secretariat of Planning. The University has posted a four-man advisory team and one researcher within the Secretariat to provide guidance and policy-oriented research as needed on economic development planning and ways of improving the Secretariat's functional structure. Supplemented with the assistance of short-term experts, the entire team has been effective since Summer 1972, in advising Secretariat officials in the following areas: balance of payments projections; improvement of Morocco's trade policy in general and export policy in particular; development of short-term economic forecasting and linking budget and planning through an annual economic budget; industrial policies and export promotion; investment and price policies in connection with preparation of the new Five Year Plan (1973-77); tourism inputs into the Plan and studies on the economic impact of tourism in Morocco; and in-house training seminars and programs.

Due to the fact that three senior team members did not arrive in Morocco until Summer 1972, the project will continue through June 1974 to allow concentration on

completion of planned activities including: integrating the new Plan and the Government budget into an annual economic budget; research in developing an improved export promotion and protection policy; and making recommendations for improving the efficiency of industry, long-range development of tourism, and the critical unemployment problem. No increase in the project's total cost is required.

FY 1974 Program: The \$100,000 request will finance -- Personnel: 3 long-term economic planners and 1 researcher (\$85,000); Participants: 2 long-term participants for training at the University of Michigan (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/72	528	317	211							
Estimated FY 73	125	320								
Estimated through 6/30/73	653	637	16	U.S. Technicians	-	125	125	-	85	85
				Participants	-	-	-	-	15	15
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 74	100	-	753	Total Obligations	-	125	125	-	100	100

University of Michigan
(Center for Research on
Economic Development)

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE VII

Country: MOROCCO

Purpose of Loan: Agricultural Sector		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Sector	Food Production and Nutrition	5,000

The loan will finance imports of commodities for the purpose of generating local currencies to finance activities in the agriculture sector.

The Moroccan government realizes that to become self-sufficient in food production, national mobilization of all agricultural resources is needed, including the contribution of small traditional farmers. A.I.D. has identified the low productivity and low income of small farmers as a key development problem with potentially strong impact on overall agricultural development and social justice as well as an element in stemming the flow of urban-to-rural migration.

The Moroccan government is currently preparing a new five-year development plan for the years 1973-1977. However, gaps still exist in financing for agriculture activities which were included in the old plan and will have a high priority for the future.

The local currency generations from the A.I.D. loan will finance programs in dry-land agriculture - principally cereals and livestock production - with a portion of the loan flowing through the National Agricultural Bank for short- and medium-term credit in support of activities in these fields.

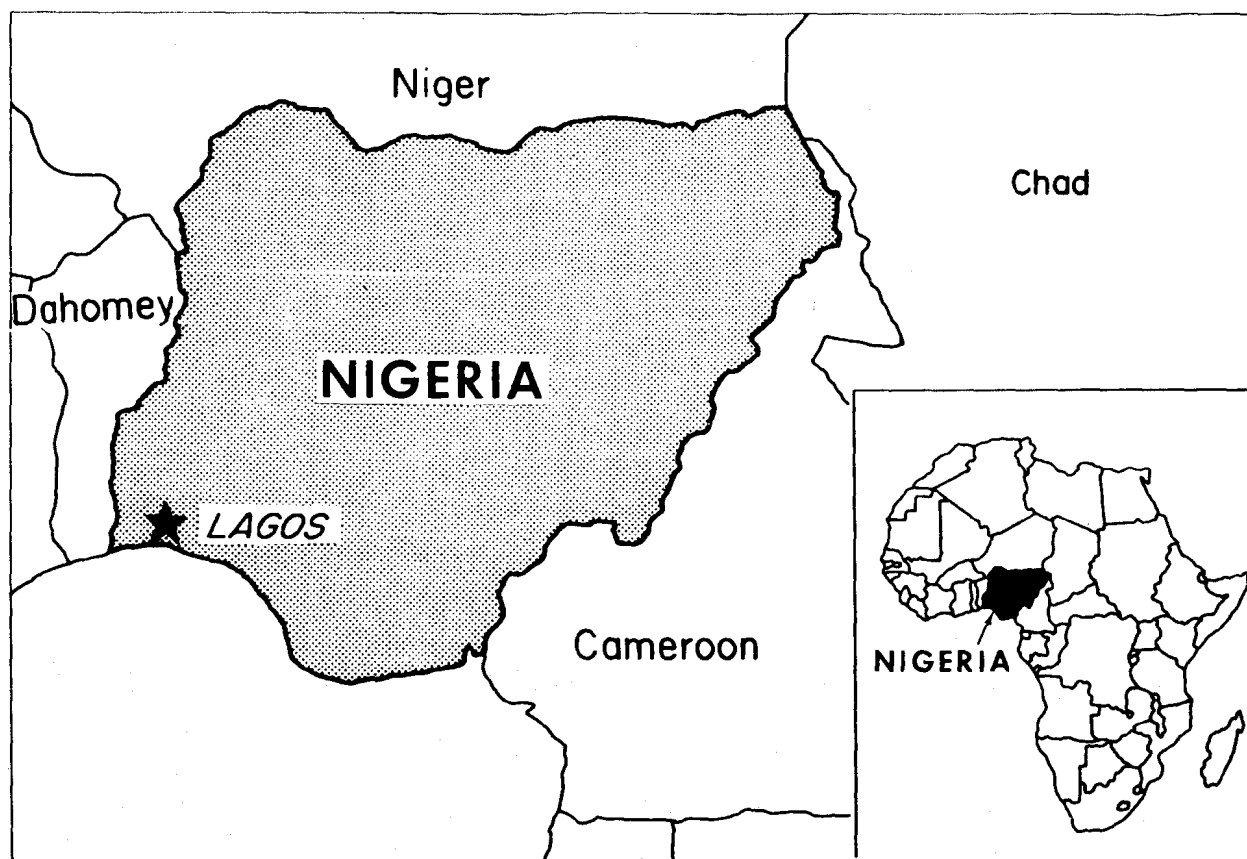
Morocco has been receiving major assistance from members of the IBRD Consultative Group. The bulk of assistance from non-U.S. sources has been in the form of capital project lending, with the World Bank and France providing a major share of these resources. Program activities under the loan will be coordinated with those of other donors within the Consultative Group to ensure that there is no overlap.

MOROCCO
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1972	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972				
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	12.3	1.6	341.2	111.6	229.6		
Loans	10.8	-	312.6	111.6	201.0		
Grants	1.5	1.6	28.7	-	28.7		
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(71.1)	-	-		
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	39.5	35.7	426.9	18.9	408.0		
Title I - Total	17.5	27.9	134.1	18.9	115.2		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	17.5	27.9	82.9	9.0	73.9		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	51.2	9.9	41.3		
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(72.9)	(-)	(72.9)		
Title II - Total	22.0	7.8	292.8	-	292.8		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	14.8	-	182.5	-	182.5		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	7.2	7.8	110.3	-	110.3		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.9	1.1	8.9	-	8.9		
PEACE CORPS	0.9	1.1	8.9	-	8.9		
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	52.7	38.4	777.0	130.5	646.5		
Loans	28.3	27.9	446.6	130.5	316.1		
Grants	24.4	10.5	330.4	-	330.4		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	2.1	2.3	33.2	12.4	20.8		
OTHER LOANS	22.7	16.9	47.0	15.7	31.3		
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	24.8	19.2	80.2	28.1	52.1		
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	77.5	57.6	857.2	158.6	698.6		
Loans	53.1	47.1	526.8	158.6	368.2		
Grants	24.4	10.5	330.4	-	330.4		
MILITARY PROGRAMS							
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	15.8	15.9	98.4	13.3	85.1		
Credit Sales (FMS)	15.0	15.0	59.6	13.3	46.3		
Grants	0.8	0.9	38.8	-	38.8		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	-	-	4.0	-	4.0		
OTHER GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	15.8	15.9	102.4	13.3	89.1		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	93.3	73.5	959.6	171.9	787.7		
Loans	68.1	62.1	586.4	171.9	414.5		
Grants	25.2	11.4	373.2	-	373.2		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
TOTAL	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1948-72	DONOR	CY 1970	CY 1971	CY 1960-71
	50.4	26.0	270.1	TOTAL	51.3	86.4	537.3
IBRD - World Bank	45.0	15.0	199.5	France	27.2	35.3	366.9
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	-	2.9	Germany	17.8	41.4	131.5
Int'l Dev. Association	-	8.5	26.8	Italy	0.7	2.1	17.3
African Dev. Bank	-	-	2.8	Other	5.6	7.6	21.6
UNDP - Special Fund	3.4	1.2	24.7				
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.5	0.5	6.4				
Other UN (CY)	1.5	0.8	7.0				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1971 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
				Cumulative thru 1972	123	-	-

*Less than \$50,000.

Nigeria



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	57.5
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.4
Population in Urban Areas	23
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	67
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	120*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	40
People Per Doctor	24,000
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	25
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	13
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

NIGERIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	13,000	-	-	7,000	6,000	-	-
Devel. Grants	8,480	2,934	-	1,802	301	-	3,443
Other	3,400	-	-	-	-	-	3,400
Total	24,880	2,934	-	8,802	6,301	-	6,843
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	600	-	-	600	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	9,470	3,031	595	836	2,500	-	2,508
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,070	3,031	595	1,436	2,500	-	2,508
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	7,655	2,074	655	1,443	1,500	-	1,983
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,655	2,074	655	1,443	1,500	-	1,983

Nigeria, with its unusually abundant arable land and manpower resources and its rapidly growing petroleum industry and broadening industrial base, possesses most of the elements necessary to bring about significant economic development. However, severe constraints on the chances for orderly, rational progress are created by Nigeria's high birth rate, continued inflationary pressures, inadequate performance of the agricultural sector and, perhaps most important, an increasingly insufficient supply of trained administrative and technical manpower. Particularly troublesome is the fact that the economic advances which have been made are built on a narrow base, and despite increasing growth there is little development significantly affecting the mass of the people. Agriculture, which traditionally has provided a livelihood for most of the population, shows lower production

per capita than a decade ago. Even the great expansion of the petroleum industry, which contributes nearly 80% of foreign exchange receipts and federal revenues, must be seen in the context of a very populous country where per capita income only slightly exceeds \$115 per year.

FY 1974 A.I.D. PROGRAM

In FY 1974, a Development Grant program of \$7 million will include continued support for several ongoing technical assistance projects and provide a second program grant to help meet Nigeria's extensive requirements for trained manpower. The first program grant in FY 1973 is to be used at the discretion of the Government to hire U.S. technicians and to train Nigerians in this country. It reflects A.I.D.'s interest in helping Nigeria to develop significantly greater capacity to handle growing domestic resources and aid from other donors. A project designed to help Nigerians develop training programs in the field of health care is beginning this year in Lagos, expanding in subsequent years to other areas of Nigeria.

A.I.D. also anticipates that in FY 1974 the Federal Military Government may request a loan for assistance in civil aviation. This loan would support Nigeria's extensive plans to upgrade domestic aviation facilities and operations. Another loan, in agriculture, may develop for consideration in later FY 1974 or FY 1975. This loan is planned to assist Nigerian efforts to improve food production capacity sharply within the next few years.

Food Production and Nutrition

Food production is a source of rising concern in Nigeria as prices remain highly inflated. Investments in agriculture planned in the 1970-1974 Development Plan have not taken place on the scale projected, and the increases in farm production required to meet the needs of a growing population and to retain a strong position in world markets have not been

NIGERIA

attained. A major study on agriculture soon to be completed by the Nigerian Government is expected to identify the weaknesses in this sector and spell out what must be done in the next few years to restore its former vitality. To support these efforts, A.I.D. has been asked to expand activities in the food production field through the Rice/Maize project. A.I.D. will help Nigeria plan for and implement a nationwide accelerated food program.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. will continue assistance to two of Nigeria's major agricultural training institutions: the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) and the Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Ife. The Veterinary Medicine School, in FY 1973, has continued the reorientation of their research activities toward an emphasis on the immediate problems of disease and poor nutrition afflicting livestock in the north. The approximately 25 veterinarians graduating this year from ABU represent about half the number entering the field in Nigeria. In light of the major dependence on the cattle industry in the six northern states served by ABU, the Veterinary School is particularly important to its surrounding area. The Faculty of Agriculture at Ife supplies nearly 360 graduates annually from its various schools. This Faculty, together with the Faculty of Agriculture at ABU, which A.I.D. helped establish over the past ten years, provides a high percentage of Nigeria's annual requirement for agricultural graduates. A.I.D.'s participation in the ABU Faculty of Agriculture will be concluded this year. A.I.D. is leaving behind a training and research capability which has been geared to respond to Nigeria's growing manpower requirements in agriculture.

Human Resource Development

Major weaknesses remain in the Nigerian system of education and manpower development. Teacher quality and preparation are frequently poor, curriculum development is inadequate or non-existent and opportunities for effective non-formal education are insufficient. These weaknesses are important

factors in Nigeria's continuing shortage of skilled manpower.

The program grant was specifically designed to help meet this multiplicity of manpower requirements which occur throughout both State and Federal governments and in public institutions, particularly in the planning and management fields. The Federal Military Government has indicated that particular attention is to be given to the preparation of vital projects in various sectors by experts engaged under this grant. High priority is continuing to be given to the creation of a permanent planning unit in the Ministry of Transportation and to the development of specific plans in that sector. Participants representing a wide variety of disciplines and skills are expected to be trained under this grant with the first of those arriving in the U.S. early in FY 1974.

Another A.I.D. activity in this sector is the Public Services Training Course at the University of Ife which has recently expanded its program to include approximately 50 officials from the Western State in a special training course. A vocational training project, the Opportunities Industrialization Center in Lagos, shows promise with over 160 trainees presently enrolled.

Selected Development Problem--Transportation

A.I.D. is considering the possibility of a loan in the transportation sector in FY 1974. Specifically, A.I.D. may consider a loan in the civil aviation field for \$5 million. Crucial civil aviation services and facilities have been recognized as inadequate and substandard for several years. The national airline has suffered from perennial management problems and insufficient aircraft and ground equipment. Progress in improving civil aviation has fallen far short of actual requirements. The Nigerian Government has turned to the United States to obtain public and private technical assistance to strengthen its own efforts to develop civil aviation.

NIGERIA

Population Planning and Health

A.I.D.'s efforts in this sector, initiated in FY 1973, are intended to focus on the improvement of a system of delivering maternal/child care. This will be done primarily by strengthening the capacity of the Institute of Child Health at the University

of Lagos. Through this project family planning services will, in time, be available at various centers throughout Nigeria. An estimated 150 medical personnel will be trained over the life of this project to train others in the desired methods of maternal/ child care.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
620-H-004B	Ibadan Water Supply	6-17-68	2-18-69	10	40	2	2½	US \$	5,100	4,615	-	104
620-H-004C	Ibadan Water Supply	7-10-70	3-9-71	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,500	786	-	8
620-H-005B	Calabar - Ikom Road	6-27-69	11-14-69	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,800	1,088	-	5
620-H-007	Port Harcourt School	4-14-64	12-29-64	10	40	3/4	2	US \$	1,800	90	-	4
620-H-009	Teacher Training Schools	6-23-64	8-31-65	10	40	3/4	2	US \$	3,800	3,509	-	33
620-H-009A	Northern Teacher Training Schools	4-30-70	12-19-70	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,700	155	-	1
620-H-017	Ahmadu Bello University	3-30-72	2-7-73	10	40	2	3	US \$	7,000	-	-	-
									47			

TABLE V

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: NIGERIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73				
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u> Faculty of Agriculture and IART, Univ. of Ife	* 620-11-110-742	1965	1974	4,491	3,911	580	580	975	185	1,045	-	6,116	
Faculty of Agriculture and Non-Degree Schools, Ahmadu Bello University (ABU)	620-11-110-743	1965	1973	5,622	5,341	281	1,544	993	832	-	-	7,166	
Agricultural Economics and Marketing	620-11-140-768	1963	1972	676	661	15	-	15	-	-	-	676	
Agricultural Extension and Production Marketing	620-11-110-770	1966	1972	4,770	4,727	43	-	43	-	-	-	4,770	
Rice/Maize Production	* 620-11-130-798	1971	1975	343	328	15	430	352	93	367	1,403	2,543	
<u>Population Planning and Health</u> Family Health Training	620-11-580-789	1973	1976	-	-	-	595	75	520	655	560	1,810	
<u>Human Resource Development</u> Zaria Institute of Administration, ABU	620-11-770-740	1961	1972	3,520	3,406	114	-	114	-	-	-	3,520	
Educational Planning and Advisory Services	620-11-699-747	1961	1972	4,686	4,624	62	-	62	-	-	-	4,686	
Opportunities Industrialization Center	620-11-610-802	1970	1978	896	643	253	342	416	179	458	1,425	3,121	
Veterinary Faculty, Ahmadu Bello University	* 620-11-110-817	1971	1978	707	460	247	477	676	48	661	1,774	3,619	
Program Grant	* 620-11-740-818	1973	1974	-	-	-	2,500	-	2,500	1,500	-	4,000	
Public Services Training, University of Ife	620-11-790-214	1966	1974	2,066	1,922	144	117	177	84	371	-	2,554	
Institute of Education, Ahmadu Bello Univ.	620-11-660-788	1971	1975	446	109	337	182	273	246	198	165	991	
Advance Professional Studies, Univ. of Lagos	620-11-660-792	1972	1975	187	101	86	195	180	101	416	332	1,130	
<u>Other Programs and Support Costs</u> Technical Support	620-11-999-000	1960	cont.	28,632	27,928	704	2,508	2,612	600	1,984	cont.	cont.	
							Total	9,470	6,963	5,388	7,655		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	59	27	22
Participating agency	3	1	-
Contractor technicians	75	79	84
Total	137	107	106

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	87	159	76
Contract	78	40	59
Total	165	199	135

PROJECT TITLE Faculty of Agriculture, University of Ife	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-742	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 64 FY 73 AFR/P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 65	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 74

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop a Faculty of Agriculture at the University of Ife, Western State, staffed primarily with Nigerians to provide in-country training for agricultural students. The project also is designed to assist the University of Ife's Institute of Agricultural Research and Training (IART) in developing a capability to provide non-degree agricultural training for middle level personnel and to coordinate research programs in Western State.

During FY 1974, the last year of funding for this project, it is anticipated that the staff of the Faculty of Agriculture will become largely Nigerianized. In FY 1966 the Faculty of Agriculture staff consisted of but 19 members, of whom eight were Nigerian. By the end of this project in FY 1975, 68 staff positions are projected, nearly 90% of which will be filled by Nigerians. As of December 31, 1972, 30 staff members or future staff members had been sent to the U.S. for advanced study and 14 had returned.

In addition to considerations of staff development, training and administrative guidance, the contractor has made a major contribution through the development of a balanced curricula for both graduate and undergraduate levels and the preparation of syllabi to improve methods of counseling and examination. A.I.D. has contributed to the establishment of five departments within the Faculty of Agriculture and two allied departments (including the recently created Department of Food

Science and Technology) in the Faculty of Technology.

Total student enrollment at the Faculty of Agriculture has grown from a low of 39 in the 1964-65 academic year to 247 as of December, 1972. In addition, well over 300 other students or trainees were participating in the various agricultural courses at the Akure and Ibadan branches of the University. Students from several other West African countries have attended or are attending the Faculty of Agriculture.

Four Wisconsin advisors are presently working with IART. Two are serving at Ife, one as the Director for Training, the second as an Advisor to the Assistant Director for Training. The other two are teacher/trainer advisors working in state research programs at Akure and Ibadan. Three of the advisors will complete their tours in FY 1974. The Director will continue through June, 1975.

FY 1974 Program: To provide financing for 1 Direct Hire project manager (\$43,000) final funding (\$709,000) for both the State University of New York and the University of Wisconsin contracts as follows: Wisconsin - the phase out of 11 advisors over the period September, 1973-June, 1975 (\$693,000) and SUNY - final funding through February, 1974 (\$16,000); long-term degree training (through FY 76) for 19 continuing and 5 new participants (\$266,000), and local costs (\$27,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/72	4,491	3,911	580					
Estimated FY 73	580	975						
Estimated through 6/30/73	5,071	4,886	185					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 74	1,045	-	6,116	Total Obligations	46	534	580	
					47	998	1,045	

University of Wisconsin
State University of New York

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Rice/Maize Production	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-130-798	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 64, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop a pilot project which will: 1) assist Nigerians to test alternate techniques and various mixes of inputs for increasing rice and maize production and 2) assess the capability of institutions and cadres of trained Nigerians which have been developed as a result of A.I.D. activities in Nigeria over the past few years. This pilot program has been underway for two years as was initially intended and an evaluation of the costs and benefits to Nigerian farmers and the Government has indicated that the benefits to those farmers participating were significant (both rice and maize yields increased by as much as 400%).

Particularly impressive were the field trails undertaken by extension workers and farmers in the 1972 season during which production packages developed under this project were tested. The tests were conducted in a professional manner and the results were encouraging.

In order to capitalize on the experience gained to date in this pilot project, the Nigerian Government has asked A.I.D. to expand our activities in conjunction with, and in support of, their new National Accelerated Food Production Program. The expanded project would initially include only one additional state, Kano, where planning in agriculture is well advanced. It would be directed toward the development of a comprehensive national program for each major food crop, including the introduction of improved technology to increase crop yields, lower

production costs and reduce consumer prices. In addition to the encouraging results obtained in our Rice/Maize project we anticipate that lessons learned in other A.I.D. projects in Nigeria in credit and agricultural planning will be brought to bear in any expanded effort to improve farmer productivity.

FY 1974 Program: To provide financing for 1 Direct Hire project manager (\$40,000); 4 contract crop production specialists and approximately 10 short-term consultants (\$225,000); 60 man months of contract participant training for 10 federal and state officials (\$42,000); seeds, fertilizers, etc. (\$10,000); and other costs (\$50,000) including direct and contract local travel, support costs, and 4 local food crop specialists.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/72	343	328	15							
Estimated FY 73	430	352								
Estimated through 6/30/73	773	680	93							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 74	367	1,403	2,543							
				Total Obligations	180	250	430	46	321	367

PROJECT TITLE Ahmadu Bello University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-110-817	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 67, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To help develop the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine at Ahmadu Bello University (ABU) through a contract with Kansas State University (KSU) in order to assist Nigeria and other African countries to meet their requirements for veterinary doctors and research. The target is to graduate 50 veterinarians a year from ABU by 1978 (23 were graduated in 1972), taught by a predominately Nigerian faculty. At the present time, 23 members of a 40-man faculty and staff are Nigerians. By the end of the project in FY 1978, it is anticipated that 44 of 52 faculty and staff members will be Nigerian. To facilitate this Nigerianization and to help strengthen the staff academically, 33 members or prospective members of the faculty will have had training in the U.S. before the project is terminated. Several Nigerians who received Masters Degrees from the U.S. are now back at ABU actively working on research projects for their Ph.D.

The KSU staff, in addition to teaching, assists in the development of curriculum and in the administration of the Faculty. Within the Faculty there is a strong emphasis on research, both to make the curriculum relevant to the animal nutrition problems of the area and to find solutions to disease problems for national animal health programs. Increased training is being given in preventative medicine, epidemiology and grassland farming.

ABU graduated its first veterinary doctor in 1967. Most graduates to date continue to be employed by veteri-

nary services in the federal and state governments of Nigeria and on the ABU staff. During the 72/73 academic year there were 139 students enrolled. When the facilities being financed under an A.I.D. loan are completed (probably before the 75/76 academic year) enrollment is expected to climb over 200. Fourteen foreign students from Ghana, Gambia, Ethiopia, Lesotho and Sierra Leone are now studying in the Faculty of Veterinary Medicine. FY 1974 Program: To provide continued contract support for eight KSU advisors from October, 1973, through March, 1975 (\$545,000); twelve participants in Veterinary Medicine (\$87,000); contract support materials (\$6,000); and other contract costs (\$23,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	707	460	247								Kansas State University
Estimated FY 73	477	676									
Estimated through 6/30/73	1,184	1,136	48	U.S. Technicians	-	394	394	-	545	545	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	51	51	-	87	87	
				Commodities	-	14	14	-	6	6	
				Other Costs	-	18	18	-	23	23	
Proposed FY 74	661	1,774	3,619	Total Obligations	-	477	477	-	661	661	

Country: NIGERIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Program Grant (Training and Technical Services)		OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource: Development		FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 620-11-740-818		PRIOR REFERENCE p. 68, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Nigeria in meeting skilled manpower requirements needed to address key priority developmental objectives. U.S. assistance throughout the sixties has been heavily committed to institutional development projects and infrastructure improvement in agriculture, education, administration and water, roads, power and communications. As Nigerian capacities have improved and increased, A.I.D. shifted assistance efforts toward education and agriculture sector development.

The Program Grant is intended to permit flexibility in the selection of training and technical services required to meet critical development needs as determined by Nigerian Four-Year Development Plan priorities. This will help provide the human talents and skills necessary for Nigeria to utilize its own capital resources wisely and to manage the development investments received through external aid. Under the program, participants, operational personnel and short-term advisory personnel will be selected directly by the Nigerians for services beyond those embodied in direct A.I.D. project activities. In FY 1973, provision was made for the funding of an ongoing transportation planning project designed to enhance planning capabilities within the Nigerian Ministry of Transportation.

A.I.D. objectives for the Program Grant are: (1) to

strengthen Nigeria's capacity in the planning and management of developmental activities; (2) to provide required technical skills and training in key areas; and (3) to increase Nigeria's capacity to utilize her own resources to plan and implement programs and projects vital to economic growth.

The Nigerian Government signed the Program Grant Agreement late in December, 1972. In view of the scope of the problem confronting the FMG in the planning and management fields, we are asking for another grant in FY 1974.

FY 74 Program: To finance the training of approximately 65 Nigerians in fields directly related to critical skilled manpower development needs in key sectoral areas (\$500,000), and to finance the services of U.S. firms and institutions, technicians, consultants and operational personnel required to fill immediate skills requirements and undertake studies and analyses needed to address major sector problem areas (\$1,000,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 73	2,500	-		-	Estimated FY 1973		Proposed FY 74			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated through 6/30/73	2,500	-	2,500	U.S. Technicians	-	1,500	1,500	-	1,000	1,000	Host Country Contracts
				Participants	1,000	-	1,000	500	-	500	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	1,500	-	4,000	Total Obligations	1,000	1,500	2,500	500	1,000	1,500	

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

(Eligible for Funding)

TABLE VII

Country: NIGERIA

Title of Loan: Nigeria Civil Aviation		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Sector	Selected Development Problem	5,000

Sector Objectives: To establish a more efficient transportation system throughout the country, including improved roads and railways and a renovated civil aviation system. An AID loan would facilitate attaining these ends in the civil aviation field.

The Federal Military Government (FMG) of Nigeria has launched an extensive program to improve its entire transportation sector. Within that sector, high priority is given to upgrading civil aviation. One of the most important problems in civil aviation is the absence of an effective organization to direct the development and operation of the nation's civil air activities. At the present time, civil aviation throughout Nigeria operates with little or no meaningful policy or operational guidance and as a result, the country's airlines and airports are inadequately equipped and need improved management.

The FMG approached A.I.D. nearly a year ago for a loan to finance services and equipment purchases which would help ameliorate some of the problems noted above. Since that time they have engaged the services of a major U.S. airline to manage the government owned Nigeria Airlines company and disclosed plans for significant efforts to improve their airports.

The FMG anticipates that nearly \$150 million will be spent on the improvement of 16 of Nigeria's more important airports, including the Ideja Airport near Lagos. The World Bank has indicated they may be making loans approaching \$50 million for aviation requirements in Nigeria over the next three years and a large volume of export credits are available to the FMG which may be

used in part in this field.

In support of the FMG's interest and emphasis in aviation A.I.D. is considering a loan of \$5 million to finance services and the acquisition of various navigational aids and other equipment required to upgrade the operations of selected airfields.

NIGERIA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972	1946-1972			
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	32.6	24.9	301.9	4.1	297.8		
Loans	20.0	16.4	93.1	4.1	89.0		
Grants	12.6	8.5	208.7	-	208.7		
(Supporting Assistance)	(18.2)	(3.4)	(73.3)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	4.4	0.2	60.9	-	60.9		
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use (Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Title II - Total	4.4	0.2	60.9	-	60.9		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	3.8	*	46.6	-	46.6		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	0.6	0.2	14.3	-	14.3		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.1	*	29.0	0.2	28.8		
PEACE CORPS	0.1	*	28.8	-	28.8		
OTHER	-	-	0.2	0.2	-		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	37.1	25.1	391.8	4.3	387.5		
Loans	20.0	16.4	93.3	4.3	89.0		
Grants	17.1	8.7	298.4	-	298.4		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	4.3	14.7	29.7	5.3	24.4		
OTHER LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	4.3	14.7	29.7	5.3	24.4		
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	41.4	39.8	421.5	9.6	411.9		
Loans	24.3	31.1	123.0	9.6	113.4		
Grants	17.1	8.7	298.4	-	298.4		
MILITARY PROGRAMS							
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.5		
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	-	0.3	0.3	-		
Grants	0.2	0.1	1.5	-	1.5		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	0.2	0.1	1.8	0.3	1.5		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	41.6	39.9	423.3	9.9	413.4		
Loans	24.3	31.1	123.3	9.9	113.4		
Grants	17.3	8.8	299.9	-	299.9		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
TOTAL	FY 1971 108.9	FY 1972 127.4	FY 1946-72 356.0	DONOR	CY 1970 59.8	CY 1971 51.7	CY 1960-71 447.2
IBRD - World Bank	97.2	119.6	458.4	U.K.	27.2	17.3	233.4
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	-	2.7	Germany	17.0	8.4	83.5
Int'l Dev. Association	-	-	35.3	Italy	0.1	0.4	30.7
African Dev. Bank	1.6	3.4	5.0	Other	15.5	25.6	99.6
UNDP - Special Fund	3.8	0.8	28.3	ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
UNDP - TA (CY)	1.1	1.4	11.0	1971 (Calendar Year)	24		
Other UN (CY)	5.2	2.2	15.3	1972 (Calendar Year)	-		
				Cumulative thru 1972	45		

* Less than \$50,000.

Sudan



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	16.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.1
Population in Urban Areas	10
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	80
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	117*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	50
People Per Doctor	14,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	10-15
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	14
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

* - 1971 in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

SUDAN

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	5,000	-	-	-	-	5,000	-
Devel. Grants	400	350	-	-	-	-	50
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,400	350	-	-	-	5,000	50

The Sudan, one of Africa's largest and least developed countries, has been at a virtual standstill in its efforts to stimulate economic progress in the 1967-1972 period. Termination of U.S. assistance in 1967, brought about by the Sudanese break in diplomatic relations with the United States at the outset of the Arab-Israeli war, marked a decline in donor development assistance. Meanwhile, a seventeen-year old civil war continued to weaken the nation's economy.

The Government of the Sudan has undertaken a substantial redirection in the past two years. Internally, the Government settled the civil war and focused anew on creating a better life for the Sudanese people through development. Externally, the Government has restored economic as well as political relations with the West, while maintaining relations with Eastern

Europe. Diplomatic relations with the United States have been restored. With the improved prospects for economic development, A.I.D. is beginning to provide selective development assistance. A.I.D. is also continuing emergency aid to the war-ravaged south, complementing efforts of the Sudanese and other donors.

Relief and Rehabilitation

At the close of the seventeen-year civil war in 1972, UN Secretary General Waldheim and Sudanese officials issued a worldwide appeal to assist in the return, relief and rehabilitation of some 700,000 southern refugees who were then in the bush and neighboring countries. The U.S. Government responded by providing \$7.8 million in FY 1973 in humanitarian relief through private voluntary agencies and \$2.5 million through the UN High Commissioner for Refugees. Participation has also been pledged in two World Food Programs totalling \$4.4 million to be used for country-wide school feeding and for rural rehabilitation in the south.

These actions, taken in cooperation with the Government of Sudan and 17 other donors, is providing the food, shelter and transportation for accommodating over a quarter million refugees on an emergency basis and in resettling them in their former villages to start to earn their living anew.

Food Production and Nutrition

The principal economic activity of Sudan is agriculture. This sector accounts for 95% of the country's exports and about 75% of total employment. The majority of farmers work at a subsistence level, and Sudan's agricultural growth rate has been among the lowest in Africa. However, about one-fourth of the country's cropland is in the commercial or cash-crop economy. This land, principally areas with irrigation, produces about one-half of Sudan's total agricultural output and accounts for about half of the foreign exchange earnings.

SUDAN

Present Government policy is focused on expanding the area under irrigation and also on encouraging crop diversification.

In FY 1973, A.I.D. provided an \$11 million Development Loan to finance U.S. equipment and services as part of a multi-donor irrigated agriculture project in the Rahad area. The World Bank has provided a \$42 million loan and Kuwait has provided an \$11 million loan. This project will develop 310,000 acres of new irrigated land and move some 14,000 subsistence farm families into irrigated agriculture, tripling their earnings. Moreover, seasonal farm employment will be provided for some 90,000 workers.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. plans \$350,000 in Development Grants to focus on applied agricultural research, crop diversification, experimentation and training. These projects will assist the Ministry of Agriculture determine crop diversification opportunities to reduce over-dependence on cotton and assist in the rebuilding and upgrading of existing experimental and training centers. Experimentation and research will concentrate on cereals, feed crops, vegetables and other horticultural crops.

Foreign Exchange Problem

A serious problem facing Sudan is its balance of payments

deficit. Foreign exchange earnings amount to only one month of import requirements and net foreign assets have been negative since 1970. The deficit problem stems from the inadequate growth of commodity exports, a rapid increase in imports of consumer and intermediate goods over the past two years, a sharp decline in foreign private investment and the rapid growth of the debt service ratio. These factors led to a rapid depletion of Sudan's foreign reserves and forced the Government to contract short-term loans on less than favorable terms. The International Monetary Fund is providing standby assistance and guidance on improving Sudan's economic policies.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. plans a \$5 million Development Loan to help meet the continuing foreign exchange problem. This assistance will support the IMF stabilization program and provide commodities, including agricultural equipment, to assist production programs.

A.I.D. is also providing PL 480 Title I assistance to ease the foreign exchange crisis while helping overcome the current food shortages. In FY 1973, a \$2.3 million wheat sale was provided. In FY 1974, a wheat sale of \$3 million is planned.

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: SUDAN

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>FOOD PRODUCTION AND NUTRITION</u>												
Agricultural Experimentation and Training	* 650-11-110-101	1974	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	150	1,000	1,150
Agricultural Diversification and Research	* 650-11-110-102	1974	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	200	1,300	1,500
<u>OTHER PROGRAMS AND SUPPORT COSTS</u>												
Technical Support	650-11-999-000	1974	Cont.	-	-	-	-	-	-	50	Cont.	Cont.
				Total			-	-	-	400		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	-	-	1
Participating agency	-	-	5
Contractor technicians	-	-	2
Total	-	-	8

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	-	-	7
Contract	-	-	-
Total	-	-	7

Country: **SUDAN****PROJECT SHEET****TABLE VI**

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Experimentation & Training	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY FOOD PRODUCTION & NUTRITION		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979
PROJECT NUMBER 650-11-110-101			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture revitalize and upgrade the agricultural experimental and training centers, particularly in the southern and western areas of Sudan. A political settlement has ended the 17-year old civil strife in southern Sudan. Southerners are returning from the bush and surrounding countries to a war-torn, largely subsistence economy. Former institutions for training and the adaption of crops are inoperative, some in ruins. Agricultural Ministry and U.S. officials have selected Yambio, a former training and agricultural experimentation center, for refurbishment and the reinitiation of activity to improve local food production and nutrition. In the west of Sudan, an area of promising potential for rainfed crops and livestock, yet suffering from isolation and primitive methodology, the Government of Sudan has requested U.S. assistance to upgrade the Jebel Marra area's crops and variety of products through experimentation and training.

Specifically, through the two agricultural experimental and training centers, this project will help to develop linkages between applied research, the extension services and the local farmers by utilizing the results of research on the training centers' lands. At the same time, Ministry personnel will be trained to work at the production level with farmers, leading to their more effective role as extension agents. The availability of qualified personnel to work with farmers and carry

out trial programs is seriously limited in the southern and western regions.

Initially, a joint study with the Ministry of Agriculture officials is planned to determine the best locations in which to initiate operations and to prepare operational plans. Based on the results of the study, specialists will be provided to assist in implementing the project.

FY 1974 Program: \$150,000 is required to provide (1) the services of direct-hire consultants for two man-months (\$10,000) and two technicians (\$105,000); (2) training for two long-term participants (\$15,000); and (3) supporting commodities (\$20,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	-	-	-		Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 73	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	10	105	115	To be selected.
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	15	-	15	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	20	-	20	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	150	1,000	1,150	Total Obligations	-	-	-	45	105	150	

Country: SUDAN

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Diversification & Research PROJECT NUMBER 650-11-110-102	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY FOOD PRODUCTION & NUTRITION	FUNDS DG	
	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture increase and diversify agricultural production for both domestic consumption and export, principally by providing technical assistance to introduce and develop new varieties; upgrade and demonstrate improved research techniques; rehabilitate and modernize research facilities; and train personnel.

The Sudan economy is highly dependent upon agriculture (95% of total exports). For years agricultural research has concentrated upon export crops which fit into large state farm operations and upon agricultural development near these areas. Now the Sudan desires to renew efforts to diversify and adapt crops and to develop technology to improve farming practices which will encourage the production of diverse crops. Research is required on crop/soil relations, fertilizer response, cultural and farming practices, mechanization needs, livestock development, sustained farming systems and related factors.

Initially, A.I.D. advisors will assist Ministry of Agriculture officials in identifying the most promising alternative crops and localities for concentrated research efforts. Particular attention will be given to adaptive research at such research stations as Sennar and Kenana for trial programs in the southern and Western areas of Sudan.

FY 1974 Program: \$200,000 is required to provide: services of six man-months of consultant services

(\$30,000) and 30 man-months of advisory services through a participating agency agreement in crop research (\$105,000); training for five participants (\$40,000); and supporting commodities (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected.		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS				
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-		Estimated FY 1973				
Estimated FY 73	-	-	-		Proposed FY 74				
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	135	135
				Participants	-	-	40	-	40
				Commodities	-	-	25	-	25
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-
Proposed FY 74	200	1,300	1,500	Total Obligations	-	-	65	135	200

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Country: SUDAN

TABLE VII

Title of Loan: Program Loan		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Program	Selected Development Problem	\$5,000

The most serious problem facing Sudan over the next few years is a growing balance of payments deficit which the Central Bank has managed to finance only by resorting to short-term borrowing and running up large liabilities on bilateral clearing accounts. After a sharp shift away from its previous economic policy dominated by ideological and narrow nationalistic concerns, the government is seeking to revitalize the private sector within a mixed economy and to obtain help from multiple sources. Previous policies produced price rises and shortages which have forced severe reduction of investment expenditures and drawn down foreign exchange reserves to a point where they amount to only one month's import requirements. Development expenditures have been cut back and essential maintenance deferred to the point at which most important services have suffered.

Because of the seriously deteriorating adverse position of Sudan's balance of payments, Sudan and the IMF in March 1972 signed a stand-by agreement authorizing the purchase of foreign exchange equivalent of 40 million SDRs over a 12 month period. Sudan has agreed to adopt fiscal measures to check and reduce the substantial bank-financed public sector debt. An IMF Mission has completed its review and consultation under the March 1972 stand-by arrangement, and is preparing recommendations which, if agreed to, will lead to an extension of the stand-by in April 1973.

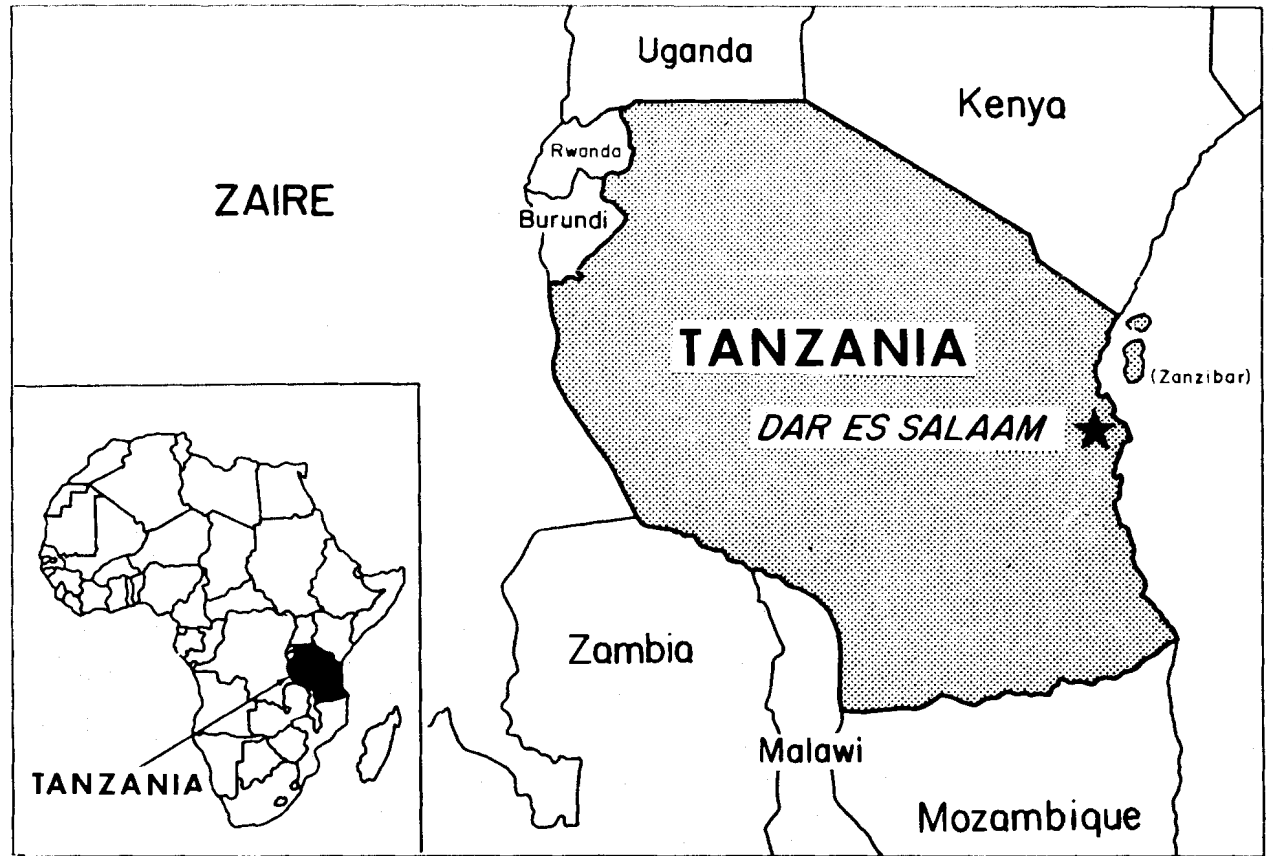
In addition to easing the balance of payments crisis and providing a badly needed increment of resources for top priority local currency expenditure, the program loan will improve the chances for success of the critically important IMF stabilization program.

SUDAN
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972	1946-1972	
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
<i>A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</i>					
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	-	-	74.5	7.1	67.4
Loans	-	-	13.5	7.1	6.4
Grants	-	-	61.0	-	61.0
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	0.1	0.1	23.3	1.2	22.1
Title I - Total	-	-	21.1	1.2	19.9
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	21.1	1.2	19.9
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(37.9)	(-)	(37.9)
Title II - Total	0.1	0.1	2.2	-	2.2
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	-	-	1.7	-	1.7
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	0.1	0.1	0.5	-	0.5
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
PEACE CORPS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.1	0.1	97.8	8.3	89.5
Loans	-	-	30.3	8.3	22.0
Grants	0.1	0.1	67.5	-	67.5
<i>B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS</i>					
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	-	1.3	1.3	-	1.3
OTHER LOANS	-	6.6	6.6	-	6.6
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	-	7.9	7.9	-	7.9
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	0.1	8.0	105.7	8.3	97.4
Loans	-	7.9	38.2	8.3	29.9
Grants	0.1	0.1	67.5	-	67.5
MILITARY PROGRAMS					
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	-	-	2.2	1.2	1.0
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	-	1.5	1.2	0.3
Grants	-	-	0.7	-	0.7
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	-	-	2.2	1.2	1.0
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	0.1	8.0	107.9	9.5	98.4
Loans	-	7.9	39.7	9.5	30.2
Grants	0.1	0.1	68.2	-	68.2
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES		
TOTAL	3.4	19.3	201.1	TOTAL	5.2
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	129.0	Germany	0.6
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	1.5	2.2	U.K.	1.7
Int'l Dev. Association	-	11.2	32.8	Italy	0.2
African Dev. Bank	0.8	2.8	3.6	Other	2.7
UNDP - Special Fund	1.0	1.3	19.4		
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.4	0.3	7.1		
Other UN (CY)	1.2	2.2	7.0		
ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)					
				1971 (Calendar Year)	115
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-
				Cumulative thru 1972	269

* Less than \$50,000.

Tanzania



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	14.0
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.7
Population in Urban Areas	7
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	86
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	106*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	44
People Per Doctor	29,100
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	19
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*- 1972, in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

TANZANIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	1,940	1,240	-	-	-	-	234
Other	-	-	-	-	466	-	-
Total	1,940	1,240	-	-	466	-	234
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	3,570	1,300	1,800	-	160	-	310
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	6,570	4,300	1,800	-	160	-	310
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	5,840	4,070	1,400	-	-	-	370
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,840	4,070	1,400	-	-	-	370

Tanzania is one of the 25 "least developed countries." Its leaders have, however, charted a course toward self-sufficiency and have stressed the need for self-reliance as individuals and as a nation to achieve broad economic and social improvement for the great majority of its citizens. Its leaders also recognize that the pool of trained manpower is not yet sufficient to mobilize and direct the human and material resources to achieve these ends, and that Tanzania despite impressive self-help efforts, still requires considerable foreign assistance to maintain its development efforts.

At the same time that it strives for self-sufficiency, the Tanzanian Government is attempting to insure a wider distribution of benefits from development and permit a greater involvement of the people in the development process. The Government

has undertaken a major reorganization to achieve these purposes. Responsibility for planning, financing, and administering development projects is being given to 18 regions throughout the country with supervision through the Prime Minister's office. Most of these decentralized functions should become operational during the next five years.

While seeking a stronger capacity to manage its development, Tanzania is still facing a major challenge to stimulate increased growth. Economic growth, despite increased investment, has continued at a relatively slow rate, 5-6%, over the last few years. The agricultural growth rate has been less than 1% per year. Part of the slow growth has been due to falling export prices, but part can also be attributed to the problems of adjusting to the Government's reorganization. In an effort to meet its most pressing problem, the Government's five year plans have given highest priority to the development of the agricultural sector, emphasizing increased food-crop and livestock production and rural transportation. A.I.D. assistance is almost exclusively focused on this effort to help Tanzania achieve self-sufficiency in food production and improve nutrition. A.I.D. is also assisting a major new effort in the field of maternal child health and family planning.

Food Production and Nutrition

In the FY 1974 A.I.D. program, both technical and capital assistance are planned to support programs to increase production of food crops and livestock, increase the availability of credit to small farmers through their cooperatives, and improve the marketing of crops and livestock. The \$2.1 million Development Grant program includes two new projects which focus on livestock development and agricultural planning. In addition, a \$2 million special integrated project grant for agricultural cooperative credit will help extend credit to small farmers and livestock producers through their cooperatives. The grant will also provide technical assistance to the operations department of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank

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to enable it to improve the administration of its loan programs. Loan funds will be channeled through the Bank and the cooperative societies for farm inputs such as seeds, fertilizer and small machinery and livestock inputs such as materials for water development and disease control.

Assistance to the food crop sub-sector is provided by three ongoing projects. An agriculture research project helps the Ministry in planning and managing a research program in close collaboration with the international research centers. The Ministry is being assisted in selecting and developing high yielding varieties of food crops, primarily maize and legumes, for the various ecological zones of the country.

A seed multiplication project is helping develop adequate standards for seed certification and seed quality; establish foundation seed farms, laboratory and storage facilities and develop improved agronomic practices. In 1972, 500 acres of improved seed crops were planted and harvested at the first seed farm established; 750 acres of seed are being planted in 1973. A second farm was established in late 1972 and 300 acres of foundation seeds are planned in 1973. The Government plans to establish two additional foundation seed farms to serve other ecological zones after the first two farms are in full production. The Tanzania Seed Company, Ltd. was formed and will assume responsibility for commercial production of improved seeds and their distribution to Tanzania farmers.

A marketing development project provides assistance to the National Agricultural Products Board (NAPB) in the vital areas of pricing policy, marketing, accounting and grain storage. The NAPB handles marketing and distribution of food crops.

These projects may be expanded or somewhat modified as a result of an intensive food crop sub-sector study, which should be completed late in FY 1973. This study will examine constraints on expanding food crop production to achieve

the Government's goal of self-sufficiency in food in this decade and recommend changes in government policies and procedures, as well as specific investments required to provide incentives for Tanzania's farmers to increase food crop production.

Assistance in the livestock sub-sector is being addressed through two complementary projects. The Masai livestock and range management project, started in FY 1970, is helping to develop ranching associations in selected areas of the Masai tribal lands through introduction of improved livestock husbandry, range management and marketing practices. So far, four ranching associations have been registered, and water resources developed to improve range use and marketing concepts are being introduced. This effort promises to increase livestock production and bring the Masai more fully into the Tanzanian economy. The proposed new livestock development project will complement the Masai project by establishing a nationwide company to operate livestock markets and providing marketing services to ranching associations, ujamaa villages where land and some livestock and other property are held in common, and state owned cattle ranches. It will also develop and maintain stock routes, holding grounds and feed lots to facilitate movement of livestock to market and, where appropriate, provide guidance in developing range management plans. This project is part of a multi-donor activity related to the second livestock development loan of approximately \$18 million negotiated with the World Bank in 1973.

Two technical assistance projects, agriculture manpower development, initiated in FY 1973, and the proposed new agriculture planning project to be implemented in FY 1974, provide general support to the major elements of the A.I.D. program, food crops and livestock. Both projects will provide technicians to help the Ministry of Agriculture and selected regional government offices develop the professional and sub-professional manpower needed to identify and evaluate new projects and to plan and administer agriculture and rural development programs.

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Population Planning and Health

Tanzania has recently recognized the value of combining family planning with its national health program. The Government proposes to put particular emphasis on a national maternal child health/family planning program (MCH/FP) to include midwife services, nutrition education and family planning information. As a part of a multi-donor program, A.I.D. will finance construction of 18 regional MCH training centers. These centers will provide training for nurses, mid-wives, and other paramedical personnel to staff rural dispensaries and health centers throughout the country. A.I.D. will provide operating costs for the training centers on a rapidly decreasing

scale, technical assistance in MCH planning and instruction, training for MCH instructors in country and abroad, as well as furnishing supplies and equipment for the training centers, and contraceptives for the national program.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. plans \$1.4 million for this project which is being initiated in FY 1973. In support of the program to introduce nutrition education and support the MCH/FP effort, A.I.D. will provide approximately \$1.6 million for PL 480 Title II foodstuffs through a program operated by a voluntary agency. This program puts increasing emphasis on the MCH program with a corresponding decrease in school and institutional feeding.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
621-H-015	Agricultural Project Support I	6/26/70	2/8/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,000	-	-	-
621-H-016	Tsetse Fly Eradication	2/8/71	5/25/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	800	23	-	-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: TANZANIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Agriculture Research	* 621-11-110-107	1970	1980	396	49	347	215	128	434	225	1,569	2,405
Seed Multiplication and Distribution	* 621-11-130-092	1970	1979	525	249	276	245	193	328	185	1,381	2,336
Masai Livestock Development	* 621-11-130-093	1970	1979	530	168	362	360	384	338	355	1,118	2,363
Agriculture Marketing Development	* 621-11-150-099	1971	1979	434	17	417	125	198	344	125	1,101	1,785
Agriculture Materials and Services	621-11-190-101	1970	1973	1,241	607	634	105	329	410	-	-	1,346
Agriculture Manpower Development	* 621-11-190-119	1973	1981	-	-	-	250	10	240	480	1,770	2,500
Agriculture Planning	* 621-11-140-113	1974	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	290	2,044	2,334
Livestock Development	* 621-11-130-xxx	1974	1981	-	-	-	-	-	-	410	1,190	1,600
Agricultural Cooperative Credit	* 621-11-140-117	1974	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	250	2,250
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
MCH Training Program	* 621-11-580-xxx	1973	1978	-	-	-	1,800	-	1,800	1,400	680	3,880
<u>Human Resources Development</u>												
Technical Education	621-11-660-050	1964	1971	2,013	1,983	30	-	30	-	-	-	2,013
Education Materials and Services	621-11-660-065	1965	1971	893	782	111	-	68	43	-	-	893
Public Services Staff Support	621-11-720-051	1964	1969	1,518	1,402	116	-	62	54	-	-	1,518
Management and Engineering Services	621-11-790-098	1970	1972	1,066	319	747	-	383	364	-	-	1,066
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>												
Feasibility Study	621-11-190-XXX	1973	1973	-	-	-	160	100	60	-	-	160
<u>Other Programs and Support Costs</u>												
Technical Support	621-11-999-000	1961	cont.	2,145	2,103	42	310	315	37	370	cont.	cont.
Total							3,570	2,200	4,452	5,840		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	9	10	11
Participating agency	2	-	-
Contractor technicians	23	31	51
Total	34	41	62

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	68	76	84
Contract	-	-	4
Total	68	76	88

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Research	SECTOR Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-110-107	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 77, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture in determining Tanzania's long range agriculture research needs, strengthening the agricultural research system, and implementing selected portions of its agricultural research program related to food crop production.

The Tanzanian Government's Second Five-Year Plan indicated that over \$15 million would be budgeted for support of agricultural research and training programs during the period of the plan, a substantial increase over the amount for this purpose in the first five year plan.

A.I.D. proposes to help the Ministry in research planning, administration, maize and food legume breeding, and agronomic research by financing to six personnel in these fields. This project is one of the key activities in helping Tanzania to meet its goals in food crop production, since it will be the primary source of improved crop food varieties multiplication and distribution.

Other sources of support for the Tanzanian research effort in other areas include, France, the United Kingdom Canada, the Scandanavian countries and the Ford Foundation.

Based on an AID funded survey in FY 1971 Tanzania requested assistance in improving its agriculture research system. A.I.D.'s negotiations with two contractors were not successful, and new negotiations are now underway with an international research institution to provide the requested specialists (a senior research advisor, an agronomist and specialists in maize and legume breeding). It is expected that they will arrive in Tanzania late in FY 1973. They

will work closely with an agronomist furnished by the Ford Foundation, within the Tanzanian research system.

The technicians will concentrate their initial efforts on developing work plans for food crop research over the next two years which reflect current Tanzanian research priorities and begin work in selecting crop varieties to be used as the basis of adaptive research. They will utilize plant materials developed at the international research institutions and the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO) to further select and develop crop varieties adapted to the varied ecological zones of Tanzania. They will also, concurrently, develop improved agronomic practices to be used by Tanzanian farmers.

The FY 1974 Program: Funds are requested to finance contracts for two additional research scientists for 18 months and up to six months of short term consultant services (\$140,000); eight participants (\$53,000); commodities for research stations (\$16,000) and for other miscellaneous costs (\$16,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 1974			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	396	49	347								International Institute for Tropical Agriculture
Estimated FY 73	215	128									
Estimated through 6/30/73	611	177	434	U.S. Technicians	23	112	135	-	140	140	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	56	-	56	53	-	53	
				Commodities	-	-	-	16	-	16	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	16	-	16	
Proposed FY 7	225	1,569	2,405	Total Obligations	103	112	215	85	140	225	

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Seed Multiplication and Distribution		OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition		FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-130-092		PRIOR REFERENCE P 78, FY 1973 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979	

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture implement a seed multiplication and distribution program to provide improved seed to support Tanzania's Second Five Year Development Plan, the objective of which is to double cereal and food legume production, to attain self-sufficiency in these crops, and possibly produce an exportable surplus.

Major project activities are: (1) preparation of a seed law and regulations to provide standards for seed certification and maintain seed quality; (2) establishment of seed foundation farms, laboratory and storage facilities; (3) establishment of a joint Government/private-owned seed company to multiply and distribute improved seeds, and (4) development of recommended agronomic and crop husbandry practices.

The U.S. will provide up to ten technicians to assist the Ministry in implementing this project and provide training for approximately 12 Tanzanians in seed multiplication and distribution techniques.

Progress to Date: Two seed farms have been assigned to the project by the Ministry of Agriculture. The first, a medium altitude farm near Kilosa, was planted to about 500 acres of improved varieties of maize, sorghum, millet and food legumes in 1972; an additional 230 acres are planned in 1973. The second, a high altitude farm near Arusha was assigned late in 1972, about 300 acres are planted to medium altitude maize and other crops this year. The U.S. contract technicians, a project leader, a farm manager for the Kilosa farm and an agro-mechanic are now on board; a

second farm manager for the Arusha farm and a replacement extension agronomist are scheduled to arrive in May 1973. The U.S. technicians are responsible for all aspects of planning, establishing and operating the foundation seed farms, producing improved seed stock for the seed company, development of improved farm practices and training counterparts in seed farm management and the operation, maintenance and repair of farm equipment. A seed law was drafted in 1972 and is awaiting action by the Parliament. The seed company started operations late in 1972. Four participants are in training in the U.S. In FY 1974 efforts will be directed toward bringing these farms into full production utilizing about 1500 acres at each farm, development of improved crop husbandry practices, and cooperating with the seed company to establish a more efficient seed distribution system.

FY 1974 Program: Funds are requested for a direct hire project manager (\$44,000), 18 months forward funding for the sixth technician, a plant pathologist, to be added as the farms are brought into full production (\$60,000), seven participants for one year (\$49,000) commodities for the operation of the project (\$20,000) and other costs, (\$12,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Experience Incorporated
Through 6/30/72	525	249	276								
Estimated FY 73	245	193									
Estimated through 6/30/73	770	442	328	U.S. Technicians	44	110	154	44	60	104	
				Participants	49	-	49	49	-	49	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	33	-	33	20	-	20	
				Other Costs	9	-	9	12	-	12	
Proposed FY 74	185	1,381	2,336	Total Obligations	135	110	245	125	60	185	

PROJECT TITLE Masai Livestock and Range Management	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition		FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-130-093	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 79, FY 1973 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture plan and develop improved livestock, range management and marketing practices in selected areas of Masailand in north central Tanzania. The Masailand now supports over a million head of poor quality cattle. The area has a high potential for increasing meat production to supplement the protein deficient diet and to provide exports of meat products to earn foreign exchange. The U.S. technicians work with the Ministry and the Masai Range Commission to (1) develop ranching associations and assist them in establishing range management and water development programs, (2) control livestock parasites and diseases, (3) increase animal production and (4) create market incentives.

A.I.D. plans to provide up to nine U.S. specialists in such fields as range planning, animal production, land use and water development, veterinary science and marketing, and a sociologist to assist the Government in developing methods to change Masai livestock husbandry and bring the Masai into the country's economy.

Progress to Date: To date six A.I.D. financed technicians have assisted in the establishment of four ranching associations. Eight other associations are completing the registration process and will be granted the exclusive right of occupancy for the land they use. The four registered associations involve some 1,650 families, 95,000 animals and about 2,000 square miles of rangeland. Cattle dips for these associations have been completed and regular dipping schedules established. As a result

cattle losses, particularly calves, have decreased about 10 percent. Efforts have been made to improve the quality of the Masai cattle by introducing improved strain Boran bulls. During early 1973 an in-house A.I.D. team carried out an evaluation of the project. The team recommended (1) increased attention be paid to development of range management plans and (2) that three additional contract technicians be added to the present contract team, these are a veterinarian, a hydro-geologist and a heavy equipment specialist. The latter two will expedite development of water resources to enable the association members to better utilize the available forage throughout the year.

In FY 1974 project personnel will concentrate on the development of grazing management practices for the first four associations, laying out management areas or paddocks and developing water resources to fit grazing rotation plans.

The FY 1974 Program: Funds are requested for a direct hire project manager (\$40,000); forward funding for 11 man months of contract services for U.S. technicians now aboard and for two year contracts for the new veterinarian, hydro-geologist and equipment specialist (\$202,000), for eight participants in range management, animal husbandry and animal production (\$60,000), commodities for range and water development (\$36,000) and other costs (\$17,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	530	168	362								Near East Foundation
Estimated FY 73	360	384									
Estimated through 6/30/73	890	552	338	U.S. Technicians	90	36	126	40	202	242	
				Participants	42	-	42	60	-	60	
				Commodities	114	-	114	36	-	36	
				Other Costs	78	-	78	17	-	17	
Proposed FY 74	355	1,118	2,363	Total Obligations	324	36	360	153	202	355	

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Marketing Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-150-099	PRIOR REFERENCE p 80, FY 1973 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture establish institutions and procedures which will lead to sound pricing policies and improved marketing practices, with particular emphasis on staple food crop.

As a result of recommendations contained in the report of the Michigan State University Agriculture Marketing Survey of 1970, the Government initiated a program to strengthen the marketing system. Initially the government proposed establishing a single marketing institution to replace existing commodity marketing boards. This plan was not implemented. Under this project A.I.D. undertook to provide assistance in accounting, marketing, storage and pricing policy to the National Agriculture Products Board (NAPB) which handles maize, rice, wheat, and oil seeds. The Government now intends to split the NAPB into three public corporations which will handle the purchasing storage and distribution of agricultural food products for domestic use and the exports of various agricultural products.

The U.S. contract technicians will continue to work in the public corporation handling domestic food purchase and sales, but will, as necessary provide assistance to the other two corporations in their special fields. They will also provide on-the-job training for personnel assigned to the food corporations. The U.S. will also provide training in management, economics, marketing and business administration for personnel who will replace the U.S. con-

tract technicians.

Other donor assistance in marketing agricultural products includes the UNDP/FAO cooperative development center and the Nordic Group which furnishes advisors to the cooperative system. UNDP/FAO is also helping establish a marketing bureau to carry out marketing research and provide some training to Ministry personnel in this field. These activities are closely coordinated to prevent duplication of donor effort.

Progress to Date: A contract has been signed with a U.S. institution to provide the technical specialists to serve as Deputy Accounting Manager, Deputy Manager, Deputy Marketing Manager and Pricing Policy Economist. The Deputy Accounting Manager arrived in Tanzania early in FY 1973. The remaining three have received clearances and are scheduled to arrive in Tanzania before the end of FY 1973. One participant has completed a course in marketing economics, three others are in training and four are in the process of selection.

The FY 1974 Program: Funds are requested for one direct hire project manager (\$44,000); four new and four continuing participants (\$60,000); and a small amount of commodities for demonstration and training (\$10,000); and for other costs (\$11,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	American Cooperative Development Institute
Through 6/30/72	434	17	417								
Estimated FY 73	125	198			49	-	49	44	-	44	
Estimated through 6/30/73	559	215	344	U.S. Technicians	56	-	56	60	-	60	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	9	-	9	10	-	10	
				Commodities	11	-	11	11	-	11	
Proposed FY 74	125	1,101	1,785	Other Costs	125	-	125	125	-	125	
				Total Obligations							

PROJECT TITLE Manpower Development for Agriculture	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-190-119	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 82, FY 1973 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Government of Tanzania, and particularly the Ministry of Agriculture, develop trained manpower to meet the needs for planning, administering and implementing agricultural and rural development activities, with particular emphasis on food crops and livestock.

As a result of an in-house manpower development survey in mid-FY 73, which helped the Government assess its manpower development requirements and training availabilities, A.I.D. plans to assist the Government (1) improve the curriculum, teaching methods, staffing and facilities at two Ministry of Agriculture Training Institutes which provide certificate and diploma level education in crop and livestock husbandry, (2) provide training in the U.S. for up to 30 Tanzanians to upgrade training institutes staffs, and an additional 30 personnel to fill critical vacancies in those sections of the Ministry of Agriculture charged with improving crop and livestock production, and (3) analyze the operations of the Agriculture Faculty of the Dar es Salaam University in terms of food crops and livestock sub-sector requirements and recommend actions to be taken to those requirements.

A.I.D. will provide the services of a manpower specialist to help the Government plan the utilization of its own facilities and the assistance of external donors more effectively; an administrator/instructor and two instructors for each of the two principal training institutes over the life of the project; participant training for up

to 60 Tanzanians in the field of agriculture education to enable them to fill essential positions supporting the food crops and livestock subsectors and a limited amount of commodities to facilitate instruction and demonstration of improved techniques, as well as funds for travel and miscellaneous project support costs.

Total Government input of the project is estimated to be equivalent to \$6.5 million. This includes the operating costs of the agriculture training institutes, improvements in buildings and facilities, and the salaries and part of the travel costs for participants, as well as part of the support costs for the US technicians.

It is planned that the project will be reviewed and approved for implementation in the last half of FY 1973. The manpower specialist and one administrator/instructor will be recruited and on board in mid-FY 1974. It is planned to finance the remaining personnel, as well as additional training and other project costs in FY 1974. **The FY 1974 Program:** Funds are requested to finance the services of an administrator/instructor, two agronomy, one animal health and one range management instructors for 18 months (\$300,000); 21 participants (\$154,000); commodities for demonstration and training (\$18,000); and other costs (\$8,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-								To be selected.
Estimated FY 73	-	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/73	250	10	240	U.S. Technicians	-	120	120	-	300	300	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	112	-	112	154	-	154	
				Commodities	10	-	10	18	-	18	
				Other Costs	8	-	8	8	-	8	
Proposed FY 74	480	1,770	2,500	Total Obligations	130	120	250	180	300	480	

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Agriculture Planning	SECTOR Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-140-113	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 81, FY 1973 AFR/P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen the Ministry of Agriculture and selected regional staffs in planning, financing, administering and implementing agriculture development programs.

The Government of Tanzania is in the process of decentralizing a number of its central government functions. The Prime Minister's Office and Ministries particularly Agriculture will exercise supervision of development programs, but the primary responsibility for proposing, planning and administering development projects will ultimately rest with the eighteen regional and local government entities. Tanzania considers decentralization of these functions and development of local leadership capability a vital factor in involving the great majority of Tanzanian citizens in the development process. The Government has requested assistance in developing the capability of its central planning staff, as well as strengthening the offices of the regional commissioners in selected regions.

AID plans to provide up to six full time U.S. agricultural economists and statisticians, as well as short term consultant services, to assist the Ministry of Agriculture, and possibly two or three selected regional offices, to develop the capability to plan, finance and implement development projects.

Major emphasis will be placed on staff training through special work shop seminars for regional and district officers to supplement their on the job training,

and by sending up to twelve selected officials abroad for advanced training in agricultural planning economics and statistics.

The Government's decision, in 1972, to decentralize its planning and development function and place this responsibility at the local government level has delayed the implementation of this project. Earlier plans have now been revised to reflect the changes in government structure; it is now planned to implement the project in FY 1974.

FY 1974 Program: Funds are requested to finance the services of three contract agricultural economists and a statistician for 18 months, and four man months of consultant services to assist the Ministry of Agriculture and selected regional offices in developing staff capability (\$200,000), seven participants for training in economic, statistics and agricultural planning (\$66,000), commodities for training and demonstration (\$19,000) and other costs (\$5,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS			
				Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 1974
				Direct AID	Contract Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-				To be selected
Estimated FY 73	-	-					
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-				
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost				
Proposed FY 7	290	2,044	2,334				
				Total Obligations			

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Development Support	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-130-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1981

Project Target and Course of Action: Tanzania has one of the largest livestock populations in Africa and the potential, under more modern management methods, to supply increasing domestic demands as well as provide an exportable surplus of livestock products. Much of Tanzania's land area, because of soil, climate and vegetation appears to be better adapted to grazing than cultivation. For these reasons, and because a substantial portion of Tanzanian's people are traditionally herders, Tanzania's Second Five Year Plan 1969-1974, has given high priority to development of the livestock sub-sector.

The Tanzanian Government plans to improve livestock quality, modernize livestock husbandry, develop a marketing system and increase livestock production in order to provide larger amounts of high protein food for domestic consumption and increase exports to earn foreign exchange.

The IBRD is making an \$18.5 million loan to Tanzania to finance expansion and improvement of the livestock sub-sector. This project will complement the IBRD/Tanzania effort, as well as the work already being undertaken in the Masai Livestock and Range Management Project 621-11-130-093.

This project will provide (1) technical assistance in developing range management plans, stock routes and holding grounds, and (2) assistance in establishing a national livestock marketing company which will operate livestock markets and when appropriate buy and sell livestock in an effort to maximize services to livestock producers.

A.I.D. plans to provide the services of up to six U.S.

technicians during the life of the project. Four livestock marketing specialists will help establish a wholly government owned livestock marketing company, as a subsidiary of the National Agriculture Food Corporation (NAFCO). A range management planner and a range water development engineer will help establish stock routes and holding grounds, and provide guidance and assistance to ranching and livestock producing associations.

The FY 1974 Program: Funds are requested to finance a short term feasibility study (\$30,000); four marketing, range management planning and agriculture engineering OPEX technicians for two years (\$300,000); six participants in range management and marketing economics (\$40,000); commodities (\$27,000); and other costs (\$13,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated							
				Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-							To be selected.
Estimated FY 73	-	-								
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 74	410	1,190	1,600				80	330	410	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians				-	330	330
				Participants				40	-	40
				Commodities				27	-	27
				Other Costs				13	-	13
				Total Obligations				80	330	410

Country: TANZANIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY	FUNDS
Agricultural Cooperative Credit	Food Production and Nutrition	DG
PROJECT NUMBER 621-52-140-117	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1984 FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: Tanzania is one of the twenty-five least developed countries. The rate of growth of the agriculture sector averaged less than 1 percent over the last five years. This proposed capital grant is aimed at making credit available to small farmers and herdsmen through their cooperatives. The funds would be used to strengthen the capability of the Tanzania Rural Development Bank (TRDB) to mobilize resources to promote rural development through an effective lending program.

This grant would provide (1) assistance to the Operations Department in evaluation of loan applications, and the negotiation and administration of agriculture development loans to rural cooperatives and other agricultural organizations, and (2) a revolving fund to finance cooperative loans for crop and livestock inputs. The loans will support investment of farmers in food crop and livestock production, both areas of AID program concentration.

The TRDB, has general authority to make loans for rural development to farmers, cooperatives, organized village communities, local development corporations and agro-industries. Priority as a matter of policy goes to cooperatives or public ventures but seed capital is scarce and manpower is short to expand their operations. If these operations are to expand to provide credit through cooperatives, TRDB requires (1) short term operational help and in-service training, (2) a trained staff

capable of evaluating loan applications and administering a loan program, and (3) funds to make loans.

TRDB is organized into five departments: Administration, Finance, Development, Operations and Regional Offices. The Operations Department is responsible for overall implementation of loans and would be directly assisted by this grant. AID will provide: (1) technical assistance to strengthen the Operations Department by financing the costs of three operational agriculture credit specialists for up to two years each; this will include a department manager or assistant manager, a procurement officer, a rural credit specialist. They will provide in-service training to Tanzanian assistants in addition to performing operational roles. A revolving fund of seed capital would be provided to be loaned to cooperative organizations with highest priority placed on food crop and livestock development purposes.

FY 1974 Program: Funds are requested for a grant of \$2 million to provide technical assistance and a revolving loan fund as follows: (1) three operational/training personnel for up to two years each (\$220,000); six participants for special training in loan operations, supervised credit and financial analysis requiring 12-15 months training (\$55,000), commodities including vehicles and special office equipment (\$22,000) and other miscellaneous costs at \$500 per man per year (\$3,000), and (2) capital for crop and livestock development loans to cooperatives (\$1,700,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	To be determined.
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 73	-	-		Cost Components							
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	220	220	
				Participants	-	-	-	55	-	55	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	22	-	22	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	1,703	-	1,703	
Proposed FY 74	2,000	250	2,250	Total Obligations	-	-	-	1,780	220	2,000	

PROJECT TITLE Manpower Training Program for Maternal Child Health Planning	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Population Planning and Health	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 621-11-580-xxxx	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974

Project Target and Course of Action: The Government of Tanzania (GOT) recently enunciated a policy which emphasizes the development of rural health services, including maternal child health (MCH), family planning (FP), and preventive health services. To implement this policy, the GOT has requested assistance from a number of donors for a country-wide rural health program.

The GOT system of health delivery services consists of rural dispensaries (RD) which are responsible for preventive, educational, and simple curative health services. Each RD is linked to a rural health center (RHC) to which more complex cases are referred. The RHC's also offer services comparable to those offered at RD's for the populace in the immediate vicinity. In turn, each RHC is linked to a district hospital which refers its complex cases to one of 18 regional hospitals. The regional hospitals are linked to three national referral hospitals. The intent of the GOT is to train enough personnel (nurses, midwives, para-medicals) to have at least one maternal-child health aide (MCHA) in each RD and RHC able to provide MCH/FP services and/or advice. The GOT plan is that 2,600 MCH aides will be trained, assigned and functioning in 300 RHC's and 2,000 RD's by 1980.

In support of the GOT rural health plan, AID is considering assistance to provide for (a) construction of 18 fully equipped regional MCH/FP training centers to train the MCHA's for all RD's and RHC's; (b) technical services including a MCH advisor and two public health nurse-

mid-wife instructors and consultants on other aspects of MCH/FP; (c) program costs, on a declining scale, with the U.S. covering full operational costs for the training centers the first year, with decreasing support until the Government assumes full support the sixth year of operation; (d) commodities; and, (e) participant training.

Other assistance related to the overall rural health development will be provided by Finland (\$2.1 million), Sweden (\$7.0 million), and Norway (\$2.3 million). All contraceptives for the program will be provided by the International Planned Parenthood Federation (IPPF) through the Family Planning Association of Tanzania. Of the total project costs of \$23.5 million, it is estimated that AID's contribution to the MCH/FP component will amount to \$3.8 million.

FY 1974 Program: \$1.4 million is required to cover: (1) \$25,000 for one year's training of 4 short term participants in the U.S.; (2) \$270,000 for equipment to be procured under contract for use in the training centers and \$50,000 for audio-visual equipment, training materials and other supplies; and, (3) other costs, including \$700,000 for construction under a contract of MCH/FP training centers and \$355,000 for direct support of MCH/FP training center operating costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be determined.					
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 73	1,800	-		1,800	Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
						Estimated through 6/30/73		1,800	-	1,800	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	U.S. Technicians	-	300	300	-	-	-		
				Participants	75	-	75	25	-	25		
				Commodities	150	300	450	50	270	320		
				Other Costs	275	700	975	355	700	1,055		
Proposed FY 74	1,400	680	3,880	Total Obligations	500	1,300	1,800	430	970	1,400		

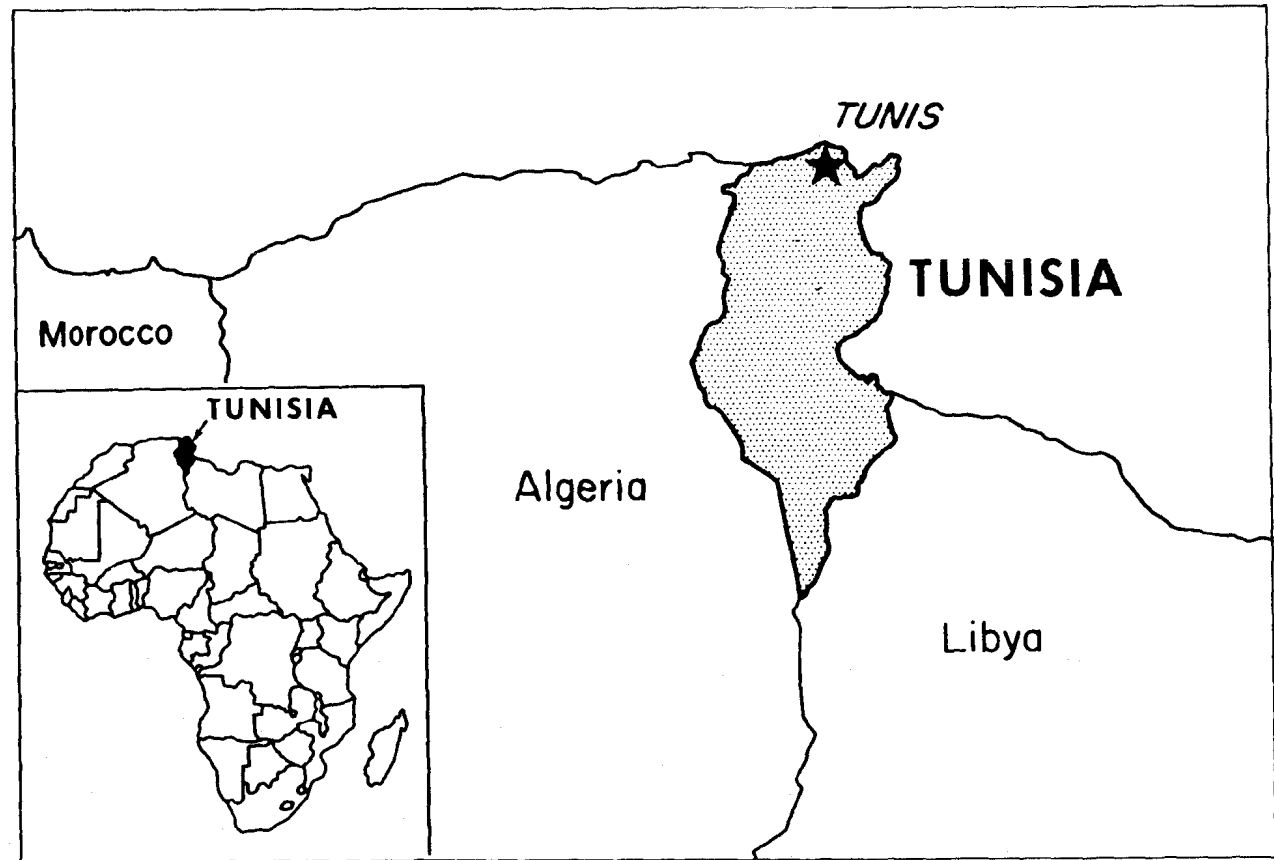
TANZANIA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST 1946-1972	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972		
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE					
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	3.1	1.9	35.1	1.7	33.4
Loans	0.8	-	13.9	1.7	12.2
Grants	2.3	1.9	21.2	-	21.2
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	2.6	1.2	32.9	-	32.9
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)
Title II - Total	2.6	1.2	32.9	-	32.9
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	0.6	-	17.3	-	17.3
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	2.0	1.2	15.6	-	15.6
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	-	-	9.5	-	9.5
PEACE CORPS	-	-	9.5	-	9.5
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	5.7	3.1	77.5	1.7	75.8
Loans	0.8	-	13.9	1.7	12.2
Grants	4.9	3.1	63.6	-	63.6
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	5.7	3.1	77.5	1.7	75.8
Loans	0.8	-	13.9	1.7	12.2
Grants	4.9	3.1	63.6	-	63.6
MILITARY PROGRAMS					
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	-	-	-	-	-
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	-	-	-	-
Grants	-	-	-	-	-
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	-	-	-	-	-
OTHER GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	5.7	3.1	77.5	1.7	75.8
Loans	0.8	-	13.9	1.7	12.2
Grants	4.9	3.1	63.6	-	63.6
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES		
TOTAL	FY 1971 49.6	FY 1972 19.1	FY 1946-72 154.8	DONOR TOTAL	CY 1970 32.4
IBRD - World Bank	30.0	-	42.2	U.K.	4.9
Int'l Finance Corp.	-	-	4.1	Germany	4.4
Int'l Dev. Association	12.3	17.3	78.0	Sweden	7.0
African Dev. Bank	3.0	-	3.0	Italy	6.1
UNDP - Special Fund	1.9	1.0	14.1	Other	10.0
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.5	0.8	7.9	CY 1971	43.1
Other UN (CY)	1.9	-	5.5	CY 1960-71	342.7
			ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)		
			1971 (Calendar Year)..... 1		
			1972 (Calendar Year)..... 7		
			Cumulative thru 1972..... 289		

*Less than \$50,000.

Tunisia

Tunisia



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	5.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.4
Population in Urban Areas	46
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	46
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	384*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	51
People Per Doctor	7,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	30
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	53
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*-1972, in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

TUNISIA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	11,000	11,000	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	6,067	1,106	3,884	372	-	-	705
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	17,067	12,106	3,884	372	-	-	705
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	2,780	1,015	950	215	-	-	600
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,780	1,015	950	215	-	-	600
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	5,000	5,000	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	4,358	1,430	2,118	210	-	-	600
Other	50	-	-	-	-	-	50
Total	9,408	6,430	2,118	210	-	-	650

During the past two years Tunisia's economy has enjoyed a sharp upswing. Total output was up 19% in 1972, largely owing to several factors: favorable weather conditions which led to a sharp increase in agricultural production; changes in Government policy which increased the role of private enterprise; and the cumulative effect of capital and technical assistance provided by A.I.D. and other donors within the framework of the World Bank-led Consultative Group.

Prior to FY 1972, Tunisia's growth rate averaged 5 to 6%. A.I.D. estimates this rate can be maintained and probably improved.

Tunisia will require continuing capital and technical assistance from the donor community in order to sustain an acceptable

rate of growth. However, its growth potential is limited by high rates of unemployment, unsatisfactory agricultural productivity, a high rate of population growth, and a scarcity of managerial and technical manpower. Continued external assistance will help assure that further changes in the Tunisia Government's development policies will bring substantial improvement in development performance. Although the U.S. share of total assistance is declining, A.I.D. remains an important contributor to agriculture, population, and specialized manpower programs.

FY 1974 A.I.D. PROGRAM

A.I.D. assistance is directed toward three major goals: increased agricultural production and planning, expanded middle-level management training, and reduced population growth coupled with an improved nutritional base. In FY 1974, A.I.D. will provide \$2.2 million in Development Grants, \$2.1 million in population grants, and a \$5 million Development Loan in support of the Government's efforts to improve and expand agricultural development. PL 480 Titles I and II, including World Food Programs, will total \$17.7 million in FY 1974. Soybean oil and grain products are the principal commodities provided for sales, maternal/child health, school feeding, and other programs.

Food Production and Nutrition

Although agricultural production has increased substantially in the past two years, the rise has not been sufficient to meet expanding demands in the domestic and tourist markets. A.I.D.'s efforts in this sector support the Government's objectives to achieve self-sufficiency in food grains, increase agricultural exports, increase income for rural population, and strengthen the role of the private sector in agriculture. Continued assistance is designed to help Tunisia resolve the problems impeding improved and expanded food and live-stock production.

TUNISIA

A.I.D. provides technical assistance through: (1) an accelerated cereals development program aimed at increasing wheat production to satisfy the domestic market; (2) livestock production which incorporates forage and feed-grain production to increase the supply of meat and thereby provide better nutrition to Tunisians and to fill the needs of the expanding tourist trade; (3) development of irrigable land for crop production, and (4) agricultural economics and planning.

Some positive measures which the Government of Tunisia has taken towards liberalizing the agricultural sector include reduced taxes and expanded credit facilities. It is proceeding with private land registration, expanding and upgrading research and experimentation in cereals, livestock, forages, soils and crop rotation, and providing extension services on applicable technology to small farmers.

Based on experience with A.I.D.-supported dwarf wheat production in other countries, A.I.D. introduced 50 tons of the best available dwarf wheat varieties from Mexico in 1966-67 for trial and demonstrations. Dwarf bread wheat varieties were further developed under A.I.D.-assisted programs in cooperation with CIMMYT and have proven successful in Tunisia. As a consequence the area seeded in bread wheat has doubled since 1969.

The use of nitrogenous fertilizer, initially furnished under an A.I.D. commodity import loan, has increased by 59%. Agricultural credit institutions which service small farmers were assisted under A.I.D. loans. All these factors have contributed to the increase in agricultural production.

The agricultural development loan of \$11 million made in FY 1972 is directly linked to the encouragement of important agricultural policy changes and introduces the concept of agricultural sector planning based on agricultural sector analysis. This loan, used to import agricultural and other commodities, will also address Tunisia's balance of payments

problems. Increased cereals production is expected to result in a reduction of wheat imports. Local currency generated by the agricultural development loan and PL 480 sales will be applied to the agricultural sector. A similar loan of \$5 million is planned for FY 1974.

Technical assistance is also provided to the National Institute of Food Technology which, among other activities, is conducting a study through a Harvard University contract to determine the nutritional effect of fortifying wheat with lysine. Lysine is an essential amino acid in protein needed in human nutrition; wheat is generally low in lysine.

Population Planning and Health

Tunisia's population planning program aims at reducing the current crude reproduction rate of 3.1 to 2.4 by 1981, and to increase the nutritional base of the national diet, particularly for children.

During FY 1973, A.I.D. is providing about \$1 million to cover the costs of several family planning and maternal/child health facilities, technical assistance, and training. A.I.D.'s proposed FY 1974 program includes, in addition to \$1.1 million for the ongoing project, a \$1 million grant to be used to cover the local costs of financing family planning facilities being constructed under a World Bank credit. Other donors, including the Population Council, Ford Foundation, International Planned Parenthood Federation, and WHO, are also providing assistance.

To date, 3,000 health centers throughout Tunisia dispense family planning services, and 60,000 women practice family planning. As a consequence, an estimated 18,000 births are averted annually.

TUNISIA

Human Resources Development

A lack of highly specialized cadres in the fields of agriculture, business management, economics, and engineering, characterizes Tunisia's major problems in the area of manpower development.

A University of Illinois team is under A.I.D. contract to help expand and improve the curriculum of the Superior Institute of Business Management, to teach selected business administration and management courses, conduct development seminars for executives, provide consulting services to the business community, and train Tunisian faculty members to take over as U.S. assistance terminates. So essential is the need for trained management personnel that the Institute's first 35 graduates were hired by the business community at high salaries; most of the 15 to graduate this spring have already

accepted executive positions.

Assistance is also provided by A.I.D. to the University of Tunis Faculty of Economics through the services of a University of Minnesota professor. In addition, a new project will assist the Engineering School to introduce concepts of practical engineering geared to Tunisia's needs.

Housing Guaranty Program

Tunisia is a participant in the A.I.D. Housing Guaranty Program. In February 1972, A.I.D. guaranteed a \$10 million loan to Tunisia's Housing Authority, repayable over a 25-year period, which will help finance the construction of 5,100 low-cost houses. An additional \$10 million guaranty is planned for FY 1974.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
664-H-015A	University of Tunis	6/28/67	7/27/68	10	40	1	2½	US \$	170	25	-	1
664-H-020	Chott Maria Agriculture School	4/20/64	9/02/64	10	40	3/4	2	US \$	1,999	1,946	-	60
664-H-020A	Chott Maria Agriculture School-Amend	6/28/67	7/27/67	10	40	1	2½	US \$	220	113	-	3
664-H-034	Electrical Equipment Expansion Two Step	6/27/67	10/03/67	10 5	40 25	1 4½	2½ 4½	US \$	6,200	5,955	-	173
664-H-038	Program Loan	6/03/68	6/18/68	10	40	2	2½	US \$	9,990	9,803	-	464
664-H-043	Carthage Airport Terminal	3/07/69	5/06/69	10	40	2	3	US \$	6,200	5,807	-	117
664-H-045	Program Loan	8/15/69	11/26/69	10	40	2	3	US \$	9,988	9,673	-	242
664-H-047	Program Loan	9/30/70	12/11/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	10,000	5,612	-	8
664-H-050	Agriculture Sector Loan	3/31/72	1/16/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	11,000	-	-	-

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TABLE V

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: TUNISIA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Agricultural Production and Research	664-55-130-205	1965	1974	1,368	1,309	59	98	107	50	100	-	1,566
Agricultural Economic Research	* 664-11-110-237	1967	1976	1,685	1,196	489	369	312	546	575	745	3,374
Accelerated Livestock Production	* 664-11-130-276	1971	1980	361	156	205	163	206	162	220	1,641	2,385
Integrated Agricultural Development	* 664-11-120-277	1973	1977	-	-	-	215	115	100	300	1,205	1,720
Food Fortification and Nutrition	664-11-560-255	1969	1975	840	621	219	170	145	244	235	219	1,464
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
Family Planning	* 664-11-580-224	1968	1977	2,759	2,098	661	950	1,000	611	1,118	1,958	6,785
Program Assistance Grant	* 664-11-580-224	1972	1975	3,000	-	3,000	-	3,000	-	1,000	1,000	5,000
<u>Human Resources Development</u>												
Management Education	664-55-770-228	1966	1974	1,001	814	187	215	126	276	100	-	1,316
Engineering Education	* 664-11-660-264	1973	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	110	890	1,000
<u>Other Programs and Support Costs</u>												
Technical Support	664-11-999-000	1957	Cont.	7,809	7,751	58	600	612	46	600	Cont.	Cont.
Total							2,780	5,623	2,035	4,358		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	23	22	22
Participating agency	3	10	10
Contractor technicians	12	10	11
Total	38	42	43

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	28	46	65
Contract	29	32	32
Total	57	78	97

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Economic Research and Planning	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition		FUNDS DG	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P.88 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-110-237				

Project Target and Course of Action: This project helps attack the problem of inadequately trained Tunisian personnel who are involved in formulating comprehensive economic development plans. In an effort to achieve this goal, AID is assisting the Government of Tunisia (1) to establish and equip an effective Bureau of Economic Studies and Planning and train personnel within the Ministry of Agriculture; (2) to incorporate the principles of modern economic planning into the curriculum of the Faculty of Economics of the University of Tunis. Technical assistance is being provided under an A.I.D. contract with the University of Minnesota.

Progress to Date: In the Ministry of Agriculture the contractor (1) provides agricultural economists to assist in carrying out a program of economic studies on farm production and marketing; (2) continues to train a cadre of Tunisian agricultural economists, who will eventually staff the Bureau of Economic Studies and Planning, and (3) advises on priorities for additional applied agricultural economic research essential for planning accelerated agricultural development.

Contractor personnel in collaboration with Ministry of Agriculture personnel have completed a series of in-depth production studies (i.e., olives, livestock, irrigation, and wheat). These represent a first effort in the establishment of necessary basic economic data required for policy decisions. These studies are primarily concerned with the economic aspects of major crops and water utilization. Four participants, trained in the U.S., have returned to

positions in the Ministry of Agriculture. Twelve participants are pursuing advanced academic degrees in the U.S.; six of whom are expected to complete their studies and return to Tunisia by June 1975.

The contractor has assisted the Ministry of Agriculture in the analysis and preparation of the next Four Year Economic Development Plan (1973-76) and continues to assist in formulating programs of economic research while training young Tunisians in economic research and planning techniques. An allied input of the contractor provides the University of Tunis with a full-time professor as a faculty member and short-term staff members to develop curricula for undergraduate teaching and giving lectures in areas such as econometrics, economics, and public finance, in addition to providing training for eligible Tunisians in the U.S.

This component of the project will begin to phase-out with the end of tour, in September 1973, of the full-time teaching professor. As the participants return to Tunis, they will be integrated into the University of Tunis Faculty of Economics. Three participants have already returned to positions in the Faculty of Economics. An additional thirteen participants are expected to return by June 1975.

FY 1974 Program: For FY 1974, \$575,000 is requested to fund the University of Minnesota contract for an additional year for continuing services of 4 economists/planners (\$220,000); short-term consultants (\$30,000); 25 long-term participants, 13 of whom will be funded for more than one year (\$310,000) and commodities (\$15,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	1,685	1,196	489						
Estimated FY 73	369	312							
Estimated through 6/30/73	2,054	1,508	546						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 74	575	745	3,374	-	369	369	-	575	575

University of Minnesota

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Accelerated Livestock Production	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE P.90 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-130-276			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Ministry of Agriculture develop and implement a coordinated livestock, forage and feed-grain production program which will contribute to increasing livestock production. Present per capita meat consumption is only about 25 pounds per year, and domestic production is insufficient to meet demand. Annual imports of meat have increased from 83 metric tons in FY 1966 to an estimated 3,000 metric tons or more at the present time. In addition, there are marked seasonal variations in the prices and amounts of meat available.

Progress to Date: This project, which was initiated during FY 1971, has three phases: During the current first phase, a period of four years, U.S. technicians are working with Tunisians to develop, teach, and apply (1) production practices to accelerate feed-grain and forage production; (2) animal husbandry practices to improve and increase livestock production; and (3) developed technical standards for proper range use and pasture management. Phases 2 and 3, each to last about 3 years, will be designed during Phase 1. The more complicated range management development and marketing will be primary factors in the 2nd and 3rd phases. A reorganization within the Ministry of Agriculture has taken place resulting in a major emphasis on increased livestock production and the establishment of an animal production division to address problems in this sub-sector. Already there are about 50 demonstrations on farms. These farmers are producing alfalfa and forage grasses on a selected 1,600 acre perimeter and adding or increasing

livestock to this farming effort. These farmers are implementing recommended practices such as seeding, timing and rates, fertilizer applications, land preparation, handling of livestock, and irrigation of crops as recommended by U.S. Advisors.

FY 1974 Program: \$220,000 is requested for this program in FY 1974. Funding will cover costs for five technicians: two direct-hire (one Project Manager and one Feed-Grain Advisor), (\$60,000) and three U.S. Department of Agriculture specialists (in animal husbandry, range management, and water utilization (\$90,000)). In addition, funding is required for the training of 32 participants (22 long-term participants in U.S. and 10 long-term participants in the American University of Beirut) (\$70,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U.S. Department of Agriculture			
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 73				Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
Estimated through 6/30/73					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Proposed FY 74		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Total Obligations						
	361	156	205		60	25	85	60	90	150
	163	206		U.S. Technicians Participants	60	-	60	70	-	70
	524	362	162	Commodities	18	-	18	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-
	220	1,641	2,385		138	25	163	130	90	220

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Integrated Agricultural Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition		FUNDS DG	
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 89 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977	
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-120-277				

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is (1) to demonstrate beneficial effects, in terms of increased income for farmers, of the proper utilization and integration of all agricultural production factors on irrigated land, and (2) to assist the Government of Tunisia in its development of an integrated production program in a selected area. Since 1957, Tunisia has invested more than \$140 million in developing irrigation systems over a 13-year period, and water for irrigation is available to about 220,000 acres. However, because of overall governmental as well as commercial institutional deficiencies, less than half of the estimated productive capacity of the area is being realized.

Progress to Date: This project concentrates on better use of water to promote increased production. It conforms with Tunisia's intentions to emphasize optimum utilization of resources and maximum returns from farmer investments. The area chosen for this demonstration is the Upper Medjerdah Valley located in Northwest Tunisia. The irrigable portion of the Upper Medjerdah Valley includes an area of approximately 10,000 acres. The composition of the soil and climate conditions are conducive to an integrated agricultural program with direct linkage to livestock, forage, and feed-grain production; and improved marketing and credit systems for small farmers.

More specifically, the project is assisting the Government of Tunisia (1) to develop an Irrigation Office capable of designing, constructing, and managing irrigation systems;

(2) to train a corps of field technicians to provide extension service to farmers in production practices on lands in the selected perimeter; and (3) to expand the concept of integrated farming to other suitable areas.

A comprehensive farming program will be developed and carried out on small farmer plots enabling the farmer to increase production; secure a larger return on his efforts and offer him an improved way of life. The farmer demonstrations will be supported by a realistic farm credit program enabling the farmer to purchase recommended seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and farming equipment. Effort will be directed towards improving marketing conditions.

FY 1974 Program: \$300,000 is required: One direct-hire project manager (\$35,000), and five full-time PASA specialists and short-term consultants in farm production and management, irrigation, and drainage and soils (\$175,000); 13 short-term participants for training in U.S. (\$40,000), and commodities (agricultural machinery, i.e., seeders and balers) (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	U.S. Department of Agriculture
	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 73	215	115		U.S. Technicians	18	84	102	35	175	210	
Estimated through 6/30/73	215	115	100	Participants	29	-	29	40	-	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	84	-	84	50	-	50	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	300	1,205	1,720	Total Obligations	131	84	215	125	175	300	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Population Planning and Health		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 93 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-580-224			

Project Target and Course of Action: The objective of this project is to assist the Government of Tunisia to meet its goal of reducing the crude birth rate from 3.1 to 2.4 by 1981.

The components of A.I.D. assistance are: (1) technical assistance related to health education, nurse and midwife training, administration of the overall family planning program, and medical services; (2) participant training; (3) commodities, equipment, supplies, and contraceptives, and (4) local costs.

Other donors assisting in family planning in Tunisia include IBRD/IDA, WHO, UN, UNESCO, FAO, ILO, the Netherlands, SIDA (Sweden), CIDA (Canada), France, Belgium, Ford Foundation, and Population Council.

Progress to Date: An integrated national maternity-child health/family planning (MCH/FP) bureau is providing regular MCH/FP services through some 300 health facilities and 15 mobile units. To date, about 60,000 women practice family planning and as a consequence it is estimated that 18,000 births are averted annually. Comprehensive efforts are increasing the technical staff competence, improving management, upgrading patient care and undertaking needed research and evaluation. Of eight Tunisians taking long-term training in the U.S., four have completed training. Short-term training has been provided for physicians. In-service programs have trained over 350 field workers and training has begun for 330 social workers and monitors. Several demographic studies were completed. Radio, television and

other mass education activities in family planning have been intensified.

FY 1974 Program: Funds will cover costs for: four direct-hire technicians (\$143,000); one full-time PASA and 6 short-term PASA consultants (\$74,000); 11 long-term participants (\$97,000); and commodities, including contraceptives and related pharmaceuticals, educational and laboratory materials and supplies (\$106,000). In addition, A.I.D. plans to provide \$698,000 to finance a portion of local operating costs with U.S.-owned Tunisian dinars purchased from the U.S. Treasury.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES U.S. Public Health Services (HEW)				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
Through 6/30/72	2,759	2,098	661		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 73	950	1,000			U.S. Technicians	130	115	245	143	74	217
Estimated through 6/30/73	3,709	3,098	611	Participants	16	-	16	97	-	97	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	69	-	69	106	-	106	
				Other Costs	620	-	620	698	-	698	
Proposed FY 74	1,118	1,958	6,785	Total Obligations	835	115	950	1,044	74	1,118	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning Program Assistance Grant	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 88 FY 73 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
PROJECT NUMBER			

Project Target and Course of Action: The ultimate objective of this Grant is to assist the Government of Tunisia to reduce its crude birth rate to an acceptable level in the shortest time possible. AID assistance complements that of other donors.

The World Bank is assisting Tunisia to expand its family planning efforts through a \$4.8 million IDA credit for the foreign exchange costs of constructing and equipping 35 new maternal and child health/family planning facilities. In addition, Tunisia plans to equip and renovate about 300 existing MCH/FP centers to upgrade them to the standards set by the new centers. In total, about \$12 million equivalent in dinars will be required for the local costs of both these activities. To assist Tunisia in covering these local costs, A.I.D. is providing a \$3 million Grant which will generate the local currencies from the sale of soybean oil procured from the U.S. Of this amount, \$1 million equivalent in dinars will be used for locally procured goods and services related to the World Bank project to construct and equip new facilities; a \$2 million equivalent in dinars will be used to assist in the renovation of the existing centers.

Progress to Date: Necessary conditions precedent to implementation of the grant have been met by the Government of Tunisia and procurement of the soybean oil is under way. After delivery of the soybean oil to Tunisia and its sale on the local market, local currency will be generated and expended for the project activities described above.

FY 1974 Program: By the end of FY 1974 it is expected that local currency generated from the original grant will be fully utilized and therefore an additional \$1 million Grant will be necessary to generate additional local currency required by the Government of Tunisia to help cover further local costs for the activities described above.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/72	3,000	-	3,000					
Estimated FY 73	-	3,000						
Estimated through 6/30/73	3,000	3,000	-					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 74	1,000	1,000	5,000	Total Obligations	-	1,000	1,000	

Country: TUNISIA

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Engineering Education	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Education and Manpower Training		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 92 FY 1973 Afr P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977
PROJECT NUMBER 664-11-660-264			

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to assist the University of Tunis to develop its new National School of Engineering (ENIT) by (1) helping to establish a modern curriculum in mechanical, electrical, civil, chemical and mining engineering, (2) introducing new courses in engineering fields, (3) advising and purchasing of specialized equipment for ENIT, and (4) upgrading and training selected Tunisian staff.

Progress to Date: An expanded output of qualified engineers is a critical manpower need recognized in the Tunisian Development Plan. A study by two UCLA engineering professors during 1970 laid the basis for U.S. assistance to ENIT. It is AID's intent to associate at least two universities with the project in order to establish a broad base for recruitment of advisors with the necessary technical and French language competence. The School of Engineering continues to receive adequate operational funds from the GOT, plus additional technical assistance support from the Peace Corps and National Science Foundation (N.S.F.). The project will be carried out with the cooperation of the Peace Corps, which presently provides five teachers at ENIT. The N.S.F. is currently providing one full-time instructor to ENIT. The school has new physical facilities. The curriculum of the school, however, is in serious need of improvement, both in content and direction, especially in the area of practical laboratory and workshop training. The National Science Foundation (N.S.F.) in FY 1972 contributed some resources to the ENIT by sending a short-term specialist to

assist with the development of the instrumentation and measurements laboratory course.

FY 1974 Program (New Project): Funds of \$110,000 are required to fund services of one full-time advisor and short-term consultants (\$30,000); five long-term participants to be trained in the U.S. (\$40,000); commodities (i.e., data processing and design analysis laboratory equipment) (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total	To be selected.
Estimated FY 73	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	30	30	
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	40	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	40	40	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	110	890	1,000	Total Obligations	-	-	-	-	110	110	

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE VII

Country: TUNISIA

Title of Loan: Agriculture Sector Loan		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Sector	Food Production and Nutrition	5,000

The Consultative Group for Tunisia has identified increasing agriculture production for domestic consumption and export as the top priority development requirement for Tunisia. During the period 1965-1970 Tunisia had a negative growth rate for agriculture, -3.9% despite heavy investment in the sector. This has largely been due to adverse weather conditions and the necessity to invest heavily in agriculture infrastructure for water development and conservation purposes.

Tunisia is developing plans to direct a substantial portion of its development budget for agriculture towards investment which will enable small farmers effectively to use resources developed through previous heavy investments in irrigation perimeter development, agricultural credit, range and ranch development, increased utilization of improved seeds, distribution and storage of farm commodities and the improvement of marketing systems and facilities.

The loan will initially finance imports of intermediate commodities for use by the private sector. Local currencies generated by the sale of these commodities will be used by the Tunisia Government to increase development budget investments in agriculture.

TUNISIA
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972	1946-1972	AND INTEREST
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
<i>A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</i>					
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	13.0	17.1	330.0	28.6	301.4
Loans	10.0	11.0	198.1	28.6	169.5
Grants	3.0	6.1	131.8	-	131.8
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(11.6)	-	-
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	31.4	23.5	384.6	19.1	365.5
Title I - Total	12.8	17.4	137.7	19.1	118.6
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	12.8	17.4	65.8	4.8	61.0
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	71.9	14.3	57.6
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(92.5)	(-)	(92.5)
Title II - Total	18.6	6.1	246.9	-	246.9
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	16.6	4.0	224.2	-	224.2
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	2.0	2.1	22.7	-	22.7
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.7	0.6	9.7	-	9.7
PEACE CORPS	0.7	0.6	9.7	-	9.7
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	45.1	41.2	724.3	47.7	676.6
Loans	22.8	28.4	328.4	47.7	280.7
Grants	22.3	12.8	395.8	-	395.8
<i>B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS</i>					
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	3.5	-	7.6	4.2	3.4
OTHER LOANS	5.8	7.6	20.9	11.2	9.7
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	9.3	7.6	28.5	15.4	13.1
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	54.4	48.8	752.8	63.1	689.7
Loans	32.1	36.0	356.9	63.1	293.8
Grants	22.3	12.8	395.8	-	395.8
MILITARY PROGRAMS					
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	5.3	4.0	42.2	3.4	38.8
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	2.2	5.2	3.4	1.8
Grants	5.3	1.8	37.0	-	37.0
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	0.9	0.1	3.0	-	3.0
OTHER GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	6.2	4.1	45.2	3.4	41.8
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	60.6	52.9	798.0	66.5	731.5
Loans	32.1	38.2	362.1	66.5	295.6
Grants	28.5	14.6	435.8	-	435.8
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS					
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES		
TOTAL	FY 1971 41.1	FY 1972 35.6	FY 1946-72 232.2	DONOR	CY 1970 59.7
IBRD - World Bank	31.5	27.0	128.3	CY 1971	61.4
Int'l Finance Corp.	*	0.1	14.7	CY 1969-71	439.9
Int'l Dev. Association	4.8	5.0	48.7	France	27.7
African Dev. Bank	-	0.9	3.6	Germany	13.4
UNDP - Special Fund	3.6	1.5	24.4	Italy	3.0
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.4	0.4	5.6	Other	15.6
Other UN (CY)	0.8	0.7	6.9		
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)	
				1971 (Calendar Year)	5
				1972 (Calendar Year)	36
				Cumulative thru 1972	141

* Less than \$50,000.

Uganda



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	10.4
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	3.0
Population in Urban Areas	10
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	86
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	138*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	49
People Per Doctor	8,600
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	24
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	

*-1972, in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.

UGANDA

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	3,000	3,000	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	2,270	1,288	125	475	-	-	382
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,270	4,288	125	475	-	-	382
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	1,330	810	125	-	-	-	395
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,330	810	125	-	-	-	395
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	360	260	-	-	-	-	100
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	360	260	-	-	-	-	100

In the past year, both the internal security situation and the development climate in Uganda have deteriorated. As a result, A.I.D. is reviewing each project on an individual basis to determine if projects should either be phased down or terminated. However, A.I.D. will meet commitments to finish training Ugandans in the United States. Most A.I.D.-funded personnel are expected to leave Uganda by the end of June, 1973.

Several important bilateral projects will end on schedule in 1973. Three in particular have assumed greater significance with General Amin's decision to Africanize his country's economy. The projects concern agricultural cooperatives, the agriculture extension service, and staff training and curriculum expansion at the Institute of Public Administration. The first two projects were carried out with the Ministry of Agriculture,

the latter with the Uganda Institute of Public Administration.

Through these A.I.D. projects, cooperative training wings have been built and have already produced well-trained Ugandans in the Cooperative Department with experience in accounting, retail shop management, and savings and credit development. The Ministry of Agriculture and the cooperatives have stepped up their training of Ugandans to meet the need for additional people in the monetary economy.

The Extension Service in the Ministry of Agriculture, most of whose top personnel are U.S.-trained, is showing farmers how to increase yields and diversify production while cutting costs through the use of improved farming techniques. The increased and more diverse yields will boost Uganda's agricultural exports while lessening dependence on imported foodstuffs.

At the Institute of Public Administration, a diploma-level program in business administration and management has been developed by an A.I.D.-funded professional. New courses have been started for training top and middle-management civil servants, and several staff members have returned to teaching positions after advanced training in the United States.

The proposed A.I.D. budget for FY 1974 is predicated on most of its personnel leaving Uganda by the end of FY 1973. The \$360,000 request covers costs for meeting present training commitments, final expenses for the few U.S. faculty members on the Makerere University Faculty of Agriculture, and residual support costs for any remaining A.I.D. personnel.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: UGANDA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
617-H-006	Livestock Development	6/29/67	2/03/68	10	40	1	2½	US \$	4,700	4,638	-	89
617-H-007	Teacher Training Colleges	6/27/69	-	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,200	-	-	-
617-H-008	Ankole-Masaka Ranching Scheme, Phase II	2/07/72	-	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,000	-	-	-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: UGANDA

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Agriculture Cooperatives	617-15-140-006	1963	1972	3,387	3,005	382	25	300	107	-	-	3,412
Agriculture Administration	617-11-199-044	1967	1972	628	611	17	-	17	-	-	-	628
Agriculture Extension	617-11-110-012	1963	1973	2,105	2,022	83	215	275	23	-	-	2,320
Livestock Production and Marketing	617-11-150-052	1971	1974	639	261	378	325	562	141	60	-	1,024
Graduate Agriculture Faculty	617-11-110-060	1971	1974	652	252	400	245	525	120	200	-	1,097
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
Maternal and Child Health Training	617-11-570-057	1970	1973	565	405	160	125	260	25	-	-	690
<u>Human Resources Development</u>												
Comprehensive Secondary Girls School	617-11-650-011	1961	1972	3,868	3,570	298	-	230	68	-	-	3,868
Institute of Public Administration	617-11-770-019	1965	1972	871	639	232	-	159	73	-	-	871
<u>Other Programs and Support Costs</u>												
Technical Support	617-11-999-000	1961	1974	2,655	2,624	31	395	405	21	100	-	3,150
				Total			1,330	2,733	578	360		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	15	2	-
Participating agency	-	-	-
Contractor technicians	27	-	-
Total	42	2	-

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	87	6	3
Contract	9	3	3
Total	96	9	6

UGANDA
U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1966-1972	1966-1972			
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	2.9	5.3	41.8	0.3	41.5		
Loans	-	3.0	16.6	0.3	16.3		
Grants	2.9	2.3	25.3	-	25.3		
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(-)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	0.1	-	2.7	-	2.7		
Title I - Total	-	-	-	-	-		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	-	-	-		
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
Title II - Total	0.1	-	2.7	-	2.7		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	0.1	-	1.7	-	1.7		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	-	-	1.0	-	1.0		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.4	0.4	3.4	-	3.4		
PEACE CORPS	0.4	0.4	3.4	-	3.4		
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	3.4	5.7	47.9	0.3	47.6		
Loans	-	3.0	16.6	0.3	16.3		
Grants	3.4	2.7	31.4	-	31.4		
B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	3.4	5.7	47.9	0.3	47.6		
Loans	-	3.0	16.6	0.3	16.3		
Grants	3.4	2.7	31.4	-	31.4		
MILITARY PROGRAMS							
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	-	-	-	-	-		
Credit Sales (FMS)	-	-	-	-	-		
Grants	-	-	-	-	-		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	-	-	-	-	-		
OTHER GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	3.4	5.7	47.9	0.3	47.6		
Loans	-	3.0	16.6	0.3	16.3		
Grants	3.4	2.7	31.4	-	31.4		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS				D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES			
TOTAL	FY 1971	FY 1972	FY 1966-72	DONOR	CY 1970	CY 1971	CY 1960-71
	15.7	1.9	77.3	TOTAL	21.6	17.8	228.2
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	8.4	U.K.	11.9	9.8	185.5
Int'l Finance Corp.	*	1.1	4.3	Germany	2.8	2.3	19.0
Int'l Dev. Association	11.3	-	44.3	Other	6.9	5.7	23.7
African Dev. Bank	3.0	-	3.3				
UNDP - Special Fund	0.9	0.1	9.9				
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.4	0.6	3.9				
Other UN (CY)	0.1	0.1	3.2				
				ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
				1971 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				1972 (Calendar Year)..... -			
				Cumulative thru 1972 31			

*Less than \$50,000.

Zaire



BASIC DATA

Population (<i>millions - mid-1972</i>)	18.7
Annual Growth Rate (<i>percent</i>)	2.4
Population in Urban Areas	17
(<i>Percent - 1971</i>)	
Labor Force in Agriculture	78
(<i>Percent</i>)	

Per Capita GNP (<i>dollars</i>)	117*
Life Expectancy (<i>years</i>)	43
People Per Doctor	28,300
Literacy Rate (<i>percent</i>)	15-20
Students as % of 5 - 19 Age Group	51
(<i>Primary and Secondary</i>)	
* - 1972, in 1971 prices and year-end exchange rates.	

ZAIRE

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
1972							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	1,990	5	610	895	-	-	480
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,990	5	610	895	-	-	480
1973							
Devel. Loans	2,000	-	-	-	2,000	-	-
Devel. Grants	1,491	-	301	730	-	-	460
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3,491	-	301	730	2,000	-	460
1974							
Devel. Loans	5,000	-	-	-	5,000	-	-
Devel. Grants	2,125	320	525	955	-	-	325
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	7,125	320	525	955	5,000	-	325

During 1960-67, Zaire suffered severe political, economic, and financial disorders. Since then, considerable progress has been made in reversing this decline, stimulating exports, stabilizing the currency, and reestablishing a functioning civil administration. Renewed industrial and agricultural activity, especially in mining, has provided the foundation of Zaire's economic recovery and development.

The major centers of population and economic activity in Zaire are widely scattered, creating dependence on various modes of connecting transportation -- a limitation which hampers economic and agricultural development. The size and diversity of the country also create difficulties in the area of security maintenance.

Transportation

Prior to independence in 1960, an efficient transportation network comprised 140,000 km of all-weather roads, extensive water transport, and rail links. As a result of political chaos in the ensuing six years, coupled with the withdrawal of expatriate management personnel, the transport network deteriorated badly. Roads became impassable due to poor maintenance, bridges and ferries rotted, rivers silted, all of which hampered the movement of agricultural produce and bulky commodities such as copper ore, the prime sources of Zaire's foreign exchange.

A.I.D. is giving first priority to the rehabilitation of this network and is working in cooperation with a World Bank-led Consultative Group, UNDP, and others to furnish loan assistance in water, road, and air transport. Recent A.I.D. loans, predicated on the establishment and staffing of appropriate management agencies, have provided (a) \$10 million for water transport equipment such as diesel marine engines, machine tools, buoys, and dry dock facilities; (b) \$10 million for road construction equipment, three transport economists to help develop a planning capability within the Office of Transport, a training contract with the Organization for Rehabilitation Through Training (ORT) to strengthen the road maintenance capacity; and (c) \$2 million to help finance services of the U.S. Federal Aviation Administration in establishing a civil aviation administration in Zaire. As of March 1, 1973, all required management agencies had been established and varying degrees of progress had been made in each of these areas. In water transport, all orders should be placed by December 31, 1973. The road program is further advanced. Bids are being received and contracts for the full \$10 million will be let by June 30, 1973. ORT is upgrading skills and training the 600 technicians and specialists who will become the nucleus of the national road work force. Of this number, 55 heavy equipment operators have already completed their first cycle of training, and a total of 160 will be trained before

ZAIRE

the end of 1973. As a part of the training, ORT students are helping rehabilitate and maintain Zaire's road system.

Typical of this activity was the first project completed by an ORT brigade in the upper Zaire region -- repairing and upgrading an important farm-to-market road between Yangambi and Kisangani. Travel time for these 98 kms is now two hours, compared with four or more hours a few months ago. The entire route can be covered with a two-wheel-drive vehicle, even after hard rains. The improved road has resulted in the transport of more farm products and is facilitating the installation of the new University of Zaire College of Agriculture at Yangambi.

In FY 1974, a \$5 million loan is planned to maintain the flow of equipment needed for the road maintenance and river transport so essential to developing agricultural areas and providing routes for intra-country distribution and marketing.

Food Production and Nutrition

One basic constraint to agricultural production, as noted above, is the lack of an integrated in-country transport network. Just as serious, however, is the weakness of planning capability within the Ministry of Agriculture. As a result, the Ministry cannot make the best use of its resources. A.I.D. is providing limited assistance through U.S. agricultural economists who assist the top echelon of the Ministry plan programs, analyze problems, determine priorities, and allocate resources. A.I.D. has encouraged Ministry staff to draw upon the resources of the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture for research findings applicable to Zairian problems, such as the current manioc diseases widely affecting the staple food crop. Additional advisors have been requested for a new project in FY 1974 to help form an Economic Policy Analysis Unit within the Ministry of Agriculture. There will also be short-term consultant services and participant training. We plan \$320,000 for this new activity in FY 1974.

An A.I.D. reconnaissance study of the agricultural sector is planned for late FY 1973. The World Bank and UNDP are also participating in various studies in this sector which are expected to identify capital assistance requirements such as rural feeder roads, which are likely to require external financing in future years.

Population Planning and Health

Zaire's population growth rate is estimated at 2.4% a year. While Government officials showed little concern about this population growth rate for some time, in recent months they have become more aware of the implications that this potential doubling of the population over the next 29 years can have in light of: (a) quadrupled expenditures on education during the 1967-70 period, (b) the country's unstable unemployment situation, (c) heavy rural to urban migration, (d) the dampening effect on national savings of an increasingly young population, and (e) the increasing food needs of a larger populace. As a result, on December 5, 1972, President Mobutu first publicly endorsed a policy of family planning.

A.I.D.'s four-year pilot project, initiated in FY 1973, will continue to provide assistance to (a) establish a maternal and child health training division in Kinshasa General Hospital, (b) subsidize local TV and radio in preparing and distributing family planning education materials, (c) formalize a distribution network for contraceptive devices, and (d) help develop six model clinics. Food supplements and nutrition programs at the clinics will utilize food imported under PL 480 Title II. The cost of A.I.D. support of this project will be \$525,000 in FY 1974.

Selected Development Problems

Public Safety: This program was begun shortly after independence when there was a lack of security throughout the country, and the Government had a strong desire to transfer police

ZAIRE

responsibility from the military to civilian control. With the help of A.I.D., over 20 police systems were merged into one national 21,000-man police force, plus a recently created Coast, River, and Lake Guard. A police radio networks has also been established linking Kinshasa to all key points in the interior.

U.S. public safety assistance is now directed through the National Gendarmerie, which was formed in August 1972 by combining the National Police (which patrolled cities) and the Army Gendarmerie (which patrolled rural areas). Emphasis is placed on manpower and systems development to help Zairian officers manage all aspects of the new organization. A.I.D. proposes \$685,000 in FY 1974 to continue this activity through the provision of 11 Public Safety Advisors and a secretary, training for 32 officers under the auspices of the International

Police Academy at Washington, D.C., and commodities for training equipment and training aids.

Housing Guaranty Program: In 1972 Kinshasa, Zaire's capital city, with about 1.2 million people and growing at a rate of 11% annually, was faced with an immediate need for some 85,000 housing units and for institutional credit accessible to low and middle-income workers. A.I.D. authorized a \$10 million housing investment guaranty, part of which provided capital to launch a new national savings and loan bank. The loan obtained under this guaranty is also financing the first of 2,000 housing units to be constructed in a poor section of Kinshasa. On the basis of current progress of the national savings and loan bank, it is anticipated that a second guaranty of \$10 million will be authorized during FY 1974.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
660-H-011	Water Transport	6/30/70	11/30/70	5	30	2	3	US \$	10,000	-	-	-
660-H-012	Road Transport	3/31/71	6/21/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	10,000	1,020	-	-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: ZAIRE

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u> Agricultural Economics Development	* 660-11-755-052	1974	1980	-	-	-	-	-	-	320	915	1,235
<u>Population Planning and Health</u> Maternal Child Health	* 660-11-531-049	1972	1976	610	-	610	301	215	696	525	640	2,076
<u>Human Resources Development</u> Specialized Post-University Training	660-15-660-016	1961	1972	3,094	2,652	442	-	404	38	-	-	3,094
Public Safety	* 660-11-710-014	1964	1976	4,400	4,117	283	665	493	455	685	1,415	7,165
Planning and Management Services	660-11-740-050	1973	1975	-	-	-	65	30	35	270	325	660
<u>Other Programs and Support Costs</u> Technical Support	660-11-999-000	1960	cont.	3,540	3,495	45	460	435	70	325	cont.	cont.
							Total	1,491	1,577	1,294	2,125	

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	20	16	16
Participating agency	-	1	2
Contractor technicians	-	5	9
Total	20	22	27

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	62	41	45
Contract	-	-	-
Total	62	41	45

PROJECT TITLE Agricultural Economics Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-755-052	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To meet the growing urban demand for increased food production, improve the lot of the small farmer, expand Zaire's agricultural export earnings, and diversify its agricultural base, the Government must improve its planning capabilities.

Principal objectives under this project are (a) creation of an agricultural economic planning unit within the Department of Agriculture; (b) development of sub-sector priorities and comprehensive strategies from overall sectoral objectives; and (c) training of a nucleus of Zairian agricultural economists who will be capable of devising agricultural policies.

A.I.D.'s input to this project will consist of contract technicians who will operate as Government agricultural economists and at the same time provide in-service training to Zairians whose academic training has been completed. In addition, short-term consultants will provide required expertise in specific fields.

The project is being undertaken within a multi-donor framework which includes UNDP and IBRD participation. The IBRD has completed a comprehensive sectoral study, and the UNDP is assisting development of an agricultural statistical unit in the Department of Agricultural which will furnish much of the data base to be utilized in evolving sectoral priorities.

FY 1974 Program: Funding of \$320,000 is requested, of which \$258,000 is for two-year funding of three contract advisors; \$10,000 for research; \$19,000 for six man-

months of consultant service regarding specific crops, marketing, or other areas of agriculture; \$27,000 for three participants in agricultural economics; and \$6,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-					
Estimated FY 73	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	27	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	6	
Proposed FY 74	320	915	1,235	Total Obligations	-	-	33	
							287	
							320	

Country: ZAIRE

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Maternal Child Health/Family Planning	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Population Planning and Health	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-531-049	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 112, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To expand and improve maternal and child health care service, including family planning, through (a) establishing six medical clinics, (b) establishing an MCH training division within a Kinshasa hospital, (c) assisting efforts of the communications media in preparing and distributing radio/TV programs, and (d) developing a distribution network for contraceptives.

The six medical clinics (two new structures and two renovated clinics in Kinshasa, and two renovated clinics outside Kinshasa) will be pilot areas to demonstrate what can be done to improve health care, to gather medical and sociological data essential to the development of a nationwide family planning program, and to serve as foci for the training of medical and para-medical personnel in modern MCH/FP practices.

An A.I.D.-financed contract team of four technicians will assist the Government of Zaire in:

- installing a modern MCH program in the six medical clinics;
- setting up a maternal child care training program for Zairian medical trainees with emphasis on family planning methodology;
- educational and distributional activities.

The team will consist of a physician, pediatric nurse, nurse/midwife, and administrative specialist. They will be assisted by several Peace Corps volunteers and by Zairian medical personnel.

Progress to Date: The Government has indicated considerable interest in the problems of population growth. In December 1972 the President officially pronounced a family planning policy termed "the principal of desired births," and in February 1973 an official commission was established by government ordinance to coordinate family planning activities.

Plans for TV and radio MCH/FP educational programs assisted through this project are well advanced and production is beginning. Construction of clinics has also begun. The distribution system for contraceptive supplies is being developed with initial supplies now arriving for the main hospital in Kinshasa.

FY 1974 Program: Funding of \$525,000 will provide \$40,000 for special short-term personnel in the areas of nutrition, statistics/evaluation, and public health education; \$150,000 for continued financing of the contract; \$100,000 for twelve participants; \$231,000 for commodities, including educational materials and clinic equipment; and \$4,000 for other costs.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 73	301	215		696	Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/73	911	215	696	U.S. Technicians	-	251	251	-	190	190	Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT)	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	100	-	100		
				Commodities	50	-	50	231	-	231		
				Other Costs	-	-	-	4	-	4		
Proposed FY 74	525	640	2,076	Total Obligations	50	251	301	335	190	525		

Country: ZAIRE

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Public Safety	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 660-11-170-014	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 110, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1964	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the Republic of Zaire (ROZ) improve its capability to maintain internal security through the National Gendarmerie (GDN) and that portion of the Coast, River and Lake Guard (CRLG) operating on Lake Tanganyika. Activities are centered in the following areas: manpower development and training; patrol; management of telecommunications networks; national logistics operations; civil disturbance control; and establishment of a modern training operation at Lake Tanganyika in support of Zaire's first civilian Coast Guard.

Progress to Date: The 22 separate police systems existing prior to 1967 were merged into a single civilian National Police (which patrolled cities); and on August 1, 1972, this was further combined with the Army Gendarmerie (which patrolled rural areas) to form the National Gendarmerie.

Zairians have assumed full control of their vehicle maintenance center in Kinshasa, a national training center for mechanics which services 325 law enforcement vehicles.

A rural mobile training program has trained more than 13,000 police personnel.

Police training schools have been expanded and modernized at Kinshasa and Lubumbashi.

Mobile patrol operations have been initiated in Lubumbashi.

The nationwide telecommunications network has been

from 29 to 45 key points in the interior.

Patrol operations at Lake Tanganyika are operating efficiently, all six of the original ROZ-purchased boats remaining in excellent condition and all dock and maintenance facilities being fully operational.

FY 1974 Program: Funds totaling \$685,000 are requested to finance personnel (\$337,000 for ten Public Safety advisors and one U.S. secretary and \$30,000 for a maritime specialist under personal services contract); participant training (\$135,000 for 32 officers to be trained under the auspices of the IPA); commodities (\$125,000 for training equipment, training aids, and other supplies); and other costs in connection with administration of project (\$58,000 for clerical support and administrative services, rents and utilities, and office supplies).

Maximum emphasis will be placed on manpower development to help ROZ officers manage all aspects of the new organizations' combined forces of more than 28,000 men. CRLG's acceptance of A.I.D. recommendations to establish a training academy at Kalemi beside Lake Tanganyika offers new opportunities for manpower development.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Personal Services Contract
Through 6/30/72	4,400	4,117	283								
Estimated FY 73	665	493									
Estimated through 6/30/73	5,065	4,610	455								
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost								
Proposed FY 74	685	1,415	7,165	Total Obligations	657	8	665	655	30	685	

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

TABLE VII

Country: ZAIRE

Title of Loan: Transport Loan		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Sector	Selected Development Problem	\$5,000

The purpose of this loan is to provide financing for A.I.D.'s ongoing participation in multi-donor projects under the leadership of the World Bank, in support of Zaire's road and river transportation rehabilitation and development.

A.I.D.'s investment in the road program is currently providing for the training of Zairians to operate and maintain highway equipment, the procurement of equipment for road maintenance and river transport equipment and the provision of transport economists for the National Office of Transport (Office des Routes). Transport reconstruction is the most important economic activity now going forward in Zaire. Rehabilitation of the road, river, bridge and ferry systems of the country is essential to economic growth of all sectors of the economy, particularly the important sector of agriculture which has not recovered from the declines suffered from the war primarily because of disrepair of the road and river system.

Progress in developing trained cadres under A.I.D., World Bank and UNDP programs has greatly increased the technical capability of the Office des Routes to implement road rehabilitation and maintenance activities. Studies undertaken under the direction of the Consultative Group have identified \$90 million in equipment requirements which is required to carry out rehabilitation of the road and river system over the next few years. A.I.D. is requesting a development loan of \$5 million. Under this loan A.I.D. will participate with other donors in financing the foreign exchange cost of equipment procured for the transportation network.

ZAIRE
(U.S. Fiscal Years - Millions of Dollars)

PROGRAM	U.S. OVERSEAS LOANS AND GRANTS-OBLIGATIONS AND LOAN AUTHORIZATIONS			REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST	TOTAL LESS REPAYMENTS AND INTEREST		
	1971	1972	TOTAL 1946-1972	1946-1972			
ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
<i>A. OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE</i>							
A.I.D. AND PREDECESSOR AGENCIES - TOTAL	13.4	2.0	291.0	3.1	287.9		
Loans	12.0	-	90.8	3.1	87.7		
Grants	1.4	2.0	200.2	-	200.2		
(Supporting Assistance)	(-)	(-)	(252.0)				
FOOD FOR PEACE - TOTAL	1.4	2.3	145.2	8.9	136.3		
Title I - Total	-	2.0	108.1	8.9	99.2		
REPAYABLE IN U.S. DOLLARS - LOANS	-	2.0	34.6	6.8	27.8		
PAYABLE IN FOREIGN CURRENCY - Planned for Country Use	-	-	73.5	2.1	71.4		
(Total Sales Agreements, including U.S. Uses)	(-)	(-)	(85.0)	(-)	(85.0)		
Title II - Total	1.4	0.3	37.1	-	37.1		
EMERGENCY RELIEF, ECON. DEVELOPMENT & WORLD FOOD	0.5	-	16.8	-	16.8		
VOLUNTARY RELIEF AGENCIES	0.9	0.3	20.3	-	20.3		
OTHER OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	0.6	1.2	1.8	-	1.8		
PEACE CORPS	0.6	1.2	1.8	-	1.8		
OTHER	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OFFICIAL DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE	15.4	5.5	438.0	12.0	426.0		
Loans	12.0	2.0	157.9	12.0	145.9		
Grants	3.4	3.5	280.1	-	280.1		
<i>B. OTHER OFFICIAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS</i>							
EXPORT-IMPORT BANK LOANS	13.7	0.4	14.2	0.1	14.1		
OTHER LOANS	-	-	-	-	-		
TOTAL OTHER OFFICIAL LOANS	13.7	0.4	14.2	0.1	14.1		
TOTAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS	29.1	5.9	452.2	12.1	440.1		
Loans	25.7	2.4	172.1	12.1	160.0		
Grants	3.4	3.5	280.1	-	280.1		
MILITARY PROGRAMS							
MILITARY ASSISTANCE - (Charged to FAA Appropriation)	13.6	2.4	41.5	-	41.5		
Credit Sales (FMS)	13.2	2.0	15.2	-	15.2		
Grants	0.4	0.4	26.3	-	26.3		
MILITARY ASSISTANCE SERVICE-FUNDED GRANTS	-	-	-	-	-		
TRANSFERS FROM EXCESS STOCKS	*	-	1.7	-	1.7		
OTHER GRANTS	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)		
TOTAL MILITARY PROGRAMS	13.6	2.4	43.2	-	43.2		
TOTAL ECONOMIC AND MILITARY PROGRAMS	42.7	8.3	495.4	12.1	483.3		
Loans	38.9	4.4	187.3	12.1	175.2		
Grants	3.8	3.8	308.1	-	308.1		
OTHER ECONOMIC PROGRAMS							
ASSISTANCE FROM INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES - COMMITMENTS			D.A.C. COUNTRIES (EXCLUDING U.S.) OFFICIAL BILATERAL GROSS EXPENDITURES				
TOTAL	FY 1971 <u>27.3</u>	FY 1972 <u>58.3</u>	FY 1946-72 <u>336.4</u>	DONOR	CY 1970 <u>74.5</u>	CY 1971 <u>85.4</u>	CY 1966-71 <u>803.1</u>
IBRD - World Bank	-	-	121.6	Belgium	50.4	57.1	688.2
Int'l Finance Corp.	*	-	0.8	Japan	12.0	15.2	35.0
Int'l Dev. Association	7.0	35.5	53.5	Germany	2.1	1.3	20.3
UNDP - Special Fund	3.3	1.9	21.9	Italy	2.6	3.9	19.5
UNDP - TA (CY)	0.5	0.7	6.0	Other	7.4	7.9	40.1
Other UN (CY)	*	-	5.0	ASSISTANCE FROM COMMUNIST COUNTRIES (LOANS AND GRANTS EXTENDED)			
EEC	16.5	20.2	127.6	1971 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
				1972 (Calendar Year)	-	-	-
				Cumulative thru 1972	-	-	-

*Less than \$50,000.

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	22,450	1,800	-	-	20,650	-	-
Devel. Grants	9,976	2,079	4,056	626	1,239	267	1,709
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	32,426	3,879	4,056	626	21,889	267	1,709
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	9,000	-	-	-	9,000	-	-
Devel. Grants	9,860	3,765	1,695	300	2,035	415	1,650
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18,860	3,765	1,695	300	11,035	415	1,650
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	22,000	-	-	-	22,000	-	-
Devel. Grants	15,615	8,830	3,175	510	735	615	1,750
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	37,615	8,830	3,175	510	22,735	615	1,750

The Central and West Africa Regional program provides assistance to 14 countries comprising almost 50 million people in an area 80% of the size of the United States. A majority of the countries of the region have been determined by the UN to be among the least developed of the world--defined by criteria of per capita income, structure of GNP, and literacy. Although the countries have formulated comprehensive development plans, most are unable alone to meet even minimal objectives. Donors, notably France and the other European Economic Community (EEC) member nations, have recognized and responded to the developmental challenge; and the countries of the region for their part have responded innovatively to their common condition by creating and supporting regional institutions to facilitate the programming and coordination of development projects. But the needs are far greater than

the amount of assistance available internally and, so far, from external sources.

The justification for U.S. assistance to this region is compelling: the extreme poverty, the critical nature of the problems faced, and the fact that these countries have not been able to benefit greatly from traditional donor programs and are lagging still further behind. The U.S. assistance program has been designed in collaboration with the countries of Central and West Africa to meet commonly perceived regional concerns and to associate U.S. assistance in a multilateral framework with the other significant donors to the region.

FY 1974 A.I.D. PROGRAM

The U.S. assistance program for the region is premised on priorities articulated by the countries of Central and West Africa associated regionally as the Senegal River Development Authority (Mauritania, Senegal, and Mali), the Entente Fund (Ivory Coast, Dahomey, Togo, Upper Volta, and Niger) and the Lake Chad Basin Commission (Nigeria, Niger, Chad, and Cameroon). In some instances, groups of countries in the region of donors also have joined together for specific regional or multilateral enterprises. For example, A.I.D. will continue to support the West Africa Rice Development Association, a Central/West Africa Livestock Consultative arrangement and a Central Africa Transport group, which represent efforts to link African priorities more effectively with donor programs. The United States is a minor partner in external aid to this region although innovative U.S. sector programs in the areas of grain production, livestock, and transportation have generated significant interest on the part of other donors.

Food Production and Nutrition

A.I.D. agricultural programs in Central and West Africa are designed to increase the production and marketing of food

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

grains and livestock. In the mid-1960's, A.I.D. food assistance to Central and West Africa was characterized by large emergency food relief programs in response to recurring drought-related food shortages. Particularly affected were the savannah countries of Senegal, Mali, Upper Volta, and Niger. The Entente Fund recognized that, in order to motivate farmers to substantially increase food production, it would be necessary to assure them stable markets and prices. This led the Entente Fund to propose a comprehensive grain stabilization program in FY 1968. A.I.D., along with other donors, enthusiastically supported this regional program. A.I.D. has provided PL 480 grains for buffer stocks and local currency generation, capital funds for grain storage construction, and technical assistance for Regional and National Grain Stabilization Boards.

Niger's National Grain Board was initially successful in stabilizing the grain market, but continual drought has tempered hopes for a sustained turn-around. A cycle of normal crop years should find the operation with sufficient funds, an increasingly experienced management, new storage units, and a growing capability to support farm prices and purchase and store local grain for stabilization needs in the future.

The Grain Stabilization program was also initiated in FY 1968 in Upper Volta, was duplicated by the Senegal River Development Authority in FY 1973 with A.I.D. support, and is proposed for the Lake Chad Basin area in FY 1974. The program is complemented by a production effort currently represented in the region-wide cereals project although considerably strengthened research activities are now also planned to help insure that the technology needed to support increased grain production is developed. A.I.D. food production projects will be supplemented by a grant for irrigated rice production in Chad during FY 1974.

The Central/West Africa programs in livestock are designed to increase production in the interior countries, which are traditional livestock producers and which receive up to

one-third of their export earnings from the sector, and to develop the necessary institutional and marketing systems to augment the flow of livestock to the consuming coastal countries which now must import meat to satisfy rising demands.

An African initiative in the livestock sector during FY 1970 resulted in the establishment of the Entente Livestock Community which has established a Secretariat, proposed regional protocols in the areas of taxation, prices, customs duties and regulations, sanitary controls, and statistics, and formulated legislation governing trade in meat and cattle. A.I.D., France and other EEC countries are providing technical and capital assistance to the Community. Sector consultative arrangements with other donors also have been established. In 1972, the Community granted Mali associate membership.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. is proposing \$3.8 million in Development Grants for ongoing projects; and \$5 million for special integrated Development Grants for a livestock program in Mali (\$1 million) a livestock program in Central Africa (\$2 million), and a rice production project in Chad (\$2 million).

Selected Development Problems

Transport and communications investments have a high priority in the development planning of the Central and West African countries. Interregional transport investments underway and proposed for the period 1970-1975 amount to some \$500 million, the bulk of which is being financed by the World Bank group, France, and the other EEC countries. A.I.D. has taken the initiative to encourage associated donors and African states to coordinate their investments in accord with agreed priorities. To maximize economic returns on a regional basis, A.I.D. has supported the organization of a Central Africa Consultative Group for Transportation.

Proposed Development Loans totaling \$22 million for the Fada-N'Gourma Highway, Douala Port, and a Central Africa trans-

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

port sector loan will be carefully reviewed within multi-donor strategies. Similar efforts will be made in West Africa where investments in important regional transportation and telecommunications links are being evaluated, such as the Lake Chad Basin Commission network between Chad, Cameroon, and Nigeria. Finally, A.I.D. will continue support to the regional Road Maintenance Training Center in Togo which has attracted significant participation from more than 20 African countries (\$735,000 in FY 1974), and will undertake implementation of the FY 1973 loan funded Bamako-Bougouni Road. That important regional link from landlocked Mali to the Ivory Coast is being jointly financed with the World Bank.

Population Planning and Health

During FY 1972, A.I.D., recognizing that its earlier funded smallpox eradication program had been successful to the extent that no new cases had occurred in Central and West Africa since May, 1970, agreed with the participating countries to terminate the program and to consolidate gains through a new broader-based effort to strengthen public health systems. It was recognized that in addition to the disease control results already documented in the earlier program, the operation had begun to provide the participating countries with knowledge and resources for strengthening their own capacity to control communicable diseases. Declining death rates are beginning to lead to a sharper focus on continued high birth rates and the resulting upward pressures on population growth.

The participating countries share important common characteristics: the scarcity of health resources in relation to needs; common priorities in health programs--manpower training, national health planning, development of basic health services; communicable disease control and environmental health; and interrelationships of national health to education, nutrition, transportation, communication, housing, and social welfare.

A new project, Strengthening of Public Health Delivery Systems, is under review in FY 1973 and builds on common experiences with the earlier project in a collaborative framework with the participating states of Central/West Africa and other donors. A.I.D.-financed health programs will be directed toward prevention rather than cure of disease, toward rural rather than urban populations, and with first priority to the 65% of the population composed of mothers and children.

Related to the new health projects, a pilot population project focusing on maternal and child health care and child spacing continues in Dahomey and Niger and Gambia as tests for application to other areas. An innovative proposed voluntary agency program in maternal/child health in West Africa through AFRICARE will be explored during FY 1974. Projects with the Central African regional health organization to establish preventive health centers and extension services to rural populations will also be continued together with assistance to the University Center for Health Sciences in Cameroon. Additionally, an initial effort at dealing with the regional scourge, onchocerciasis, or river blindness, may be considered for loan financing during FY 1974. Total funding in FY 1974 for projects in this sector is proposed at \$3.2 million. Additional assistance to privately sponsored programs devoted to population problems is provided by the Pathfinder Fund, the International Planned Parenthood Federation, Church World Service and similar non-profit, humanitarian organizations.

Human Resource Development

A.I.D. education and manpower training projects in Central/West Africa are mostly outside the formal education system and are linked to major areas of regional concern: agriculture, transportation, health, and population development. Supplementing other sector thrusts, a proposed project design and management training project for professional and technical staffs of governments and regional organizations throughout

CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

the Central and West Africa region is under review in FY 1973. This project will supplement more specific training efforts in transportation and agriculture. A.I.D. is assisting an institution in Cameroon which provides training to Government officials in agriculture and rural development. Graduates

of this school have added program development skills to the Ministries and organizations working in those sectors which A.I.D. has emphasized. FY 1974 funding is proposed at a level of \$510,000 for projects in the sector.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
688-H-002	Teacher Training College (Mali)	6/24/63	12/4/63	10	40	3/4	3/4	US \$	1,245	388	-	7
631-H-002	Mile 47-Mamfe Road (Cameroon)	4/26/65	2/22/66	10	40	1	2½	US \$	3,500	2,967	-	72
680-H-002	Rural Water Supply (Dahomey) ✕	2/21/67	5/19/67	10	40	1	2½	US \$	850	838	-	10
683-H-002A	Niger River Bridge (Niger)	9/26/67	10/23/67	10	40	1	2½	US \$	900	257	-	1
688-H-003A	Central Veterinary Lab (Mali)	4/12/68	7/24/68	10	40	2	2½	US \$	855	191	-	4
698-H-006	TransCameroon Railroad ✓	7/12/68	5/24/69	10	40	2	2½	US \$	10,000	9,863	-	223
698-H-006A	TransCameroon Railroad	2/12/70	6/30/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,000	-	-	-
698-H-011	Entente Livestock	2/5/71	5/12/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	6,000	-	-	-
625-H-001	Bohicon-Parakou Microwave (Dahomey)	8/18/71	11/30/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,900	-	-	-
625-H-002	Parakou-Malanville Road (Dahomey)	5/31/72	7/28/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	8,000	-	-	-
625-H-003	Two Road Links (Lake Chad Basin)	5/31/72	--	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,000	-	-	-
625-H-004	Entente Grains Storage and Cereals Marketing	6/23/72	11/14/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,800	-	-	-
625-H-005	Bridge and River Port Construction (Gaya, Niger)	6/23/72	1/4/73	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,250	-	-	-
625-H-006	African Enterprises Promotion	6/27/72	12/28/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	7,500	-	-	-
688-H-007	Bamako-Bougouni Road (Mali)	2/27/73	--	10	40	2	3	US \$	9,000	-	-	-
									<u>56,700</u>			

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73				
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>													
<u>Area Office - Dakar</u>													
West Africa Rice Production and Marketing	* 625-11-190-177	1968	1982	590	164	426	250	551	125	425	3,488	4,753	
West Africa Regional Poultry	625-11-130-508	1970	1977	679	418	261	290	401	150	300	634	1,903	
West Africa Grain Stabilization	625-11-150-600	1972	1978	125	-	125	390	280	235	435	180	1,130	
Regional Livestock Research Laboratory	625-11-190-610	1973	1977	-	-	-	300	270	30	135	361	796	
Livestock and Meat Marketing	625-11-130-601	1973	1978	-	-	-	120	80	40	200	349	669	
Mali Livestock Production	* 625-11-130-XXX	1974	1978	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	1,200	2,200	
<u>Area Office - Niamey</u>													
Grain Production, Marketing & Stabilization	* 625-11-150-161	1968	1978	630	64	566	60	300	326	510	2,000	3,200	
Major Cereals Research - West Africa	625-11-130-305	1970	1975	1,321	1,019	302	725	575	452	720	650	3,416	
Livestock Marketing and Production	* 625-11-130-523	1970	1980	429	278	151	495	360	286	330	2,400	3,654	
Water Resources	625-11-120-712	1973	1978	-	-	-	395	90	305	150	600	1,145	
<u>Area Office - Yaounde</u>													
Central Africa Grain Stabilization	* 625-11-150-802	1974	1982	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	2,600	2,700	
Central Africa Livestock and Meat Marketing	625-11-130-803	1971	1975	130	31	99	190	139	150	200	300	820	
Central Africa Livestock	* 625-11-130-XXX	1974	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,200	3,200	
Chad Sategui-Deressia Rice Irrigation	* 625-11-120-XXX	1974	1979	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,000	1,800	3,800	
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>													
<u>Regionwide</u>													
Measles Control/Smallpox Eradication	625-11-510-116	1963	1972	30,282	29,171	1,111	-	991	120	-	-	30,282	
Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems in Central/West Africa	* 625-11-590-904	1973	1979	-	-	-	1,045	80	965	2,005	6,950	10,000	
<u>Area Office - Yaounde</u>													
Regional Public Health Training	625-11-540-510	1969	1975	791	522	269	575	503	341	480	202	2,048	
				Total									

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	23	35	36
Participating agency	17	7	6
Contractor technicians	37	49	72
Total	77	91	114

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	168	252	310
Contract	-	10	33
Total	168	262	343

TABLE Vc

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY

COUNTRY: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/73			
University Center for Health Sciences	625-11-550-531	1972	1976	2,500	11	2,489	75	575	1,989	690	580	3,845
<u>Human Resource Development</u>												
<u>Regionwide</u>												
Middle Level Management Training	625-11-790-905	1973	1978	-	-	-	200	50	150	335	865	1,400
<u>Area Office - Dakar</u>												
West Africa Examinations Council	625-11-690-169	1969	1972	1,286	989	297	-	285	12	-	-	1,286
Regional Center for Agriculture Sciences	625-11-660-507	1969	1973	1,886	1,535	351	180	326	205	-	-	2,066
Support to Regional Organizations	625-11-755-602	1972	1976	15	-	15	100	85	30	200	430	745
<u>Area Office - Niamey</u>												
Regional Road Maintenance and Improvement	625-11-610-180	1963	1975	3,881	2,724	1,157	875	800	1,232	735	750	6,241
Support to Regional Organizations	* 625-11-755-506	1968	1980	293	121	172	280	285	167	340	1,250	2,163
<u>Area Office - Yaounde</u>												
Regional Textbook Production Center	625-11-691-329	1969	1971	450	284	166	-	81	85	-	-	450
Pan-African Institute for Development	625-11-690-521	1971	1975	311	102	209	100	275	34	175	233	819
Federal Advanced School of Agriculture	* 625-11-110-530	1971	1975	495	94	401	370	575	196	325	413	1,603
Support to Regional Organizations	625-11-755-536	1970	1975	240	237	3	35	30	8	75	50	400
Road Maintenance and Improvement	625-11-610-805	1971	1973	107	107	-	65	65	-	-	-	172
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>												
<u>Area Office - Yaounde</u>												
Lake Chad Basin Telecommunications	625-12-225-501	1970	1973	97	48	49	850	49	850	-	-	947
<u>Regionwide</u>												
Feasibility Studies	625-11-XXX-XXX	1972	1973	386	82	304	245	349	200	-	-	631
<u>Program Development and Support</u>												
<u>Regionwide</u>												
Technical Support	625-11-999-000	1969	CONT.	6,059	5,928	131	1,650	1,695	86	1,750	CONT.	CONT.
Total							9,860	10,145	8,769	15,615		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

PROJECT TITLE West Africa Rice Production and Marketing	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 125 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-190-177			

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist in the development of the West Africa Rice Development Association (WARDA), a regional organization whose purpose is to increase the quantity and quality of rice production and marketing in West Africa. Demand for rice has outstripped supply under existing production and market conditions. The foreign exchange allocated to fill import demands (\$70 million annually) is a drain on resources that are needed for other important development purposes. WARDA has established a regional research program and provides advisory services to member countries including: (1) development of improved seed varieties and management practices; (2) development of improved facilities and procedures for drying, storing and milling rice; (3) improvements in marketing systems.

In 1968 an AID/USDA study reported that while many countries of West Africa produce almost 50 to 90% of their rice requirements, the yield per acre is far below that of countries with advanced technology. The report gave impetus to a move, supported by AID and coordinated by the UNDP/FAO, to organize WARDA. An international conference, attended by 13 African nations and 12 donor countries and agencies, met in September 1969 to organize WARDA.

By 1971, a Secretariat in Monrovia was established and Executive Secretary elected. The Executive Secretary has identified capital and technical project requirements, and has initiated feasibility studies. In association with other donors, AID funding is available for research

scientists, agricultural economists, laboratory equipment, farm machinery and operating expenses to help staff equip and manage research and technical assistance centers and the Secretariat. Member countries have solicited a total of \$389,000, and they are expected to continue at this level annually. Other donor contributions estimated at \$429,000 in 1972 and \$800,000 in 1973 and are expected to continue at this level annually.

AID's FY 1973 funding was used to finance initial administrative staff costs of the Secretariat. Funds are also programmed for participant training activities at the International Institute for Tropical Agriculture in Ibadan, Nigeria. Additionally, FY 1973 funds will be utilized to support fifty field assistants being given on-the-job-training at Experiment Stations throughout West Africa.

FY 1974 Program: FY 1974 funds (\$425,000) are needed for the following: One direct-hire technician (\$50,000); advisory services, both short and long term, in agronomy research, agricultural economics and engineering (\$200,000); commodities including seed treatment equipment for field trials and laboratory equipment for agronomic research; and local support costs for on-the-job training at Experiment Stations throughout West Africa (\$125,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Personal services contracts.	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Through 6/30/72	590	164	426					
Estimated FY 73	250	551		U.S. Technicians	50	150	200	
Estimated through 6/30/73	840	751	125	Participants	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	50	-	50	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	425	3,488	4,753	Total Obligations	100	150	250	
					225	200	425	

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Mali Livestock Production	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: Animal production is Mali's second largest industry. When related processing and market activities are added, animal production accounts for fully one-fifth of GDP. Average per capita consumption of animal foods and protein in Mali is the highest in West Africa; and, furthermore, animal products make up over half of Mali's export. The country can produce a substantial number of cattle for export on the hoof or as meat, and the prospective demand for meat in the coastal areas of West Africa is likely to bring about price increases which will make cattle raising increasingly remunerative.

taking an inventory of sahelian range and water resources. **FY 1974 Program:** \$1,000,000. of which: \$610,000 for U.S. technicians including two year personal service contracts for animal husbandry and pasture specialists (\$180,000), institutional contract for credit program (\$375,000), short term consultants (\$55,000); and \$330,000 for equipment and associated commodities for research operations, extension centers and health mobile units; and \$60,000 for local support and operational costs.

Mali successfully carried out a rinderpest campaign in recent years, also established new veterinary posts and vaccine producing laboratory in an effort to support its important livestock industry. Another important activity has been the provision of watering points. Although it has been difficult to work out additional and comprehensive programs for an industry which is pre-dominantly traditional in character, the following program is proposed for AID participation in FY 1974: (i) increasing cattle production and finishing in rainfall areas through supplemental feeding and extensive cattle holding operations; (ii) reducing calf mortality through provision of animal health service at strategic locations in the sahelian zone utilizing mobile units for vaccination, treatment against parasites, disease prophylaxis, etc; (iii) introducing supervised credit; and (iv) under-

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973	Proposed FY 74			To be selected	
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 73	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	610		610
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	-		-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	330		330
				Other Costs	-	-	-	60		60
Proposed FY 74	1,000	1,200	2,200	Total Obligations	-	-	-	1,000	1,000	

PROJECT TITLE	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY	FUNDS
Grain Production, Marketing and Stabilization	Food Production and Nutrition	DG
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-150-161	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 128 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968 FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist West African countries increase production and stabilize prices of basic cereal crops through improved production techniques, storage, marketing and pricing systems on a regional basis. As a result of recurrent droughts which are becoming more frequent and the lack of incentives to farmers, these countries continue to suffer deficits in cereal crops, necessitating regular emergency imports. The drought of 1973 is the most devastating since 1968. An effective grain stabilization program insuring fair prices to farmers, along with a program to improve production techniques, should increase supplies greatly.

Following a series of studies since 1968, pilot operations began in FY 1972 in Niger and Upper Volta, after a series of international conferences define the contributions of the various donors (A.I.D., France, Canada), the Entente Fund and African governments. Negotiations are now underway to expand the program to Dahomey and Togo in FY 1974.

The program is divided into two phases: (1) Phase I is to establish grain marketing agencies which eventually will be strong enough to control 25% of production in each country and thereby assure the farmers of steady markets and stable prices. Niger and Upper Volta have established marketing boards which have had some success in stabilizing prices. The severity of recent droughts, however, has been a deterrent to progress. Dahomey also has established its marketing board and Togo has moved to do so. Technical advisors provided by A.I.D. and Canada are at work in

the cereals offices and regional unit. (2) Phase II will undertake marketing and production activities on an expanding scale. By project's end, the stabilization agencies should be operating effectively with trained personnel, equipment and buffer stocks. In addition to grant assistance, A.I.D. has made a loan of \$1.8 million to construct additional storage capacity in Niger and Upper Volta. A.I.D., under PL 480 Title II programs, shipped 47,000 MT of sorghum in 1971-72 and 38,000 MT in FY 1973 plus drought emergency shipments of 19,000 MT. Proceeds from sales of 75% of these shipments are budgeted by the cereals boards for operating expenses, equipment, and purchase of stocks. Canada provides equipment, technicians and grain; France provides technicians and some equipment.

FY 1974 Program: FY 1974 funds (\$510,000) are needed to finance four contract technicians for one-year (Dahomey-Togo advisor, production expert and two advisors with the Niger and Upper Volta cereals boards), \$200,000; one direct-hire technician, \$50,000; two continuing and five new participants, (\$55,000); commodities including fertilizers, seeds for the production phase, \$18,000; and other costs (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1973	Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/72	630	64	566					
Estimated FY 73	60	300						
Estimated through 6/30/73	690	364	326					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 74	510	2,000	3,200	Total Obligations	60	-	60	
					310	200	510	

Personal Services Contracts

PROJECT TITLE Livestock Marketing and Production (Entente Area)	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-523	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 130 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist West African countries to improve the quality and quantity of production and to increase the marketing of livestock in order to increase supplies of high protein foods and increase rural incomes. Livestock production constitutes one of the greatest development potentials in many West African countries. However, at present most livestock production in West Africa is based on traditional and nomadic methods with limited use of modern animal husbandry, abattoirs, cold storage and transport. Continuing analyses of the problems have been made by U.S., French and African experts with two major conclusions: (1) the section of West Africa including the Entente States, Ghana, Nigeria and Mali will have to import meat from outside Africa at an annual rate of 262,000 MT with an estimated foreign exchange expenditure of about \$175 million a year by 1980; and (2) the long run improvement of the industry requires that this area at least, and probably eventually the whole of West Africa, be treated as a single economic unit.

To cope with these problems the Entente States in 1970 established the Economic Community for Livestock and Meat with a secretariat, including French and American advisors, in Ouagadougou. Mali has joined the Community and Ghana and Nigeria are potential associate members.

The three technical advisors provided by A.I.D. and

three by France have helped the Secretariat draft regional agreements on quality standards, sanitary controls, statistics and cattle corridors, which have been ratified by the member states. The technicians are now finalizing agreements on licensing merchants, fiscal and customs policies and pricing which will soon be submitted for ratification.

The Community enters a new phase in FY 1974 with greater emphasis on production and the programming of integrated regional projects for both grant and loan financing.

FY 1974 Program: FY 1974 funds (\$330,000) are required to finance a contract with a U.S. firm to provide program and project design experts and associated short-term consultants for a period of one year (\$190,000); one direct-hire technician (\$50,000); five participants for training in the U.S. (\$40,000); commodities including business machines for statistics processing (\$20,000); and local support costs (\$30,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Personal Services contractors and others to be selected.			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
				Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/ Other Agency
Through 6/30/72	429	278	151	Cost Components U.S. Technicians Participants Commodities Other Costs Total Obligations					
Estimated FY 73	495	360							
Estimated through 6/30/73	924	638	286						
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost						
Proposed FY 74	330	2,400	3,654	115	380	495	127	203	330

PROJECT TITLE	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Central Africa Grain Stabilization	Food Production and Nutrition	DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-150-802	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	P. 133 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1974	FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist Central African countries increase production and stabilize prices of basic cereal crops through improved production techniques, storage, marketing and pricing systems on a regional basis. As a result of recurrent droughts which in recent years have become more frequent and severe and the lack of incentives to farmers, Central African countries continue to suffer increasing deficits in cereals crops, necessitating regular emergency imports. Effective grain stabilization programs insuring fair prices to farmers, coupled with programs to improve production techniques, should result in increased supplies greatly reducing the need for emergency donations, barring the recurrence of almost annual droughts that have marked the past several years.

services will be provided to assist the regional cereals organizations in the implementation of pricing, marketing and storage policies as agreed by cooperating African States in regional cooperating protocols.

A feasibility study will be completed during FY 1973 and phase one of the project will commence in FY 1974. That study is being undertaken by a technician, financed by AID, under the auspices of the International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA).
FY 1974 Program: FY 1974 funds (\$100,000) are requested for one year contract services for two technicians (\$100,000).

The proposed project is designed in two phases to assist the countries of Chad, Cameroon, Central Africa Republic and Gabon in the formulation and implementation of a regional grain stabilization program. The long-range objective is to improve the storage, marketing and pricing of grain on a regional basis thereby contributing to increases in production and the improvement of human nutrition. In phase one, AID advisors will assist the participating countries in organizing national and regional cereals organizations directed to grain production and commercialization of food crops. This phase is expected to extend over three years. In phase two, and for the duration of the project period, U.S. advisory

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES To be selected				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 73	Estimated through 6/30/73	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost		Estimated FY 1973		Proposed FY 74	
	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
	-	-	-	Participants				-	100	100
				Commodities				-	-	-
				Other Costs				-	-	-
Proposed FY 74	100	2600	2700	Total Obligations				-	100	100

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Central Africa Livestock	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-130-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: After crop production stock-raising is the most important economic activity in the Central Africa region. It provides subsistence and cash income for some 40 percent of the population. In addition, it provides almost 20 percent of the region's gross domestic product and 30 percent of its export earnings. Nigeria and Zaire are the major export markets for the region. Demand for meat is steadily expanding in both countries and should provide good outlets for increased livestock production in the future. The most severe constraints to the expansion of livestock operations in the region are: (i) the lack of equipment and budgetary resources available to the Livestock Services of the region; (ii) the absence of a network of proper water points and the poor state of existing wells; and (iii) other factors including disease, nomadism, inadequate cattle trails and the small size of herds.

The proposed project is limited to Chad in its initial phase and has as its objective to increase the output of livestock products in the traditional stockraising area of Chad through the adoption of health measures, the improvement of water supply facilities, and the establishment of permanent water points along the east-west cattle route. The project would be completed within a period of five years. It consists of seven separate elements: (i) rehabilitation of the Livestock Service of Chad; (ii) the construction of 137 concrete-lined wells; (iii) establishment of a maintenance unit for water supply facilities;

(iv) establishment of a Bureau of Agricultural Hydraulics; (v) restoration of an important ranch for operation by selected stockraisers; (vi) a survey of water tables and surface water in selected regions; and (vii) an economic study to ascertain how the Government could receive more revenue from stockraising and the sale of livestock products.

FY 1974 Program: Total project costs are \$11,000,000 with participation by the Government, World Bank Group, A.I.D. and France. A.I.D. participation in FY 1974 totals \$2,000,000 including: \$850,000 for well construction; \$460,000 for one well maintenance team; \$126,000 for consultancy services; and \$564,000 for vaccines and associated veterinary equipment.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES to be selected		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1973		Proposed FY 74	
					Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-					
Estimated FY 73	-	-						
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost					
Proposed FY 74	2,000	1,200	3,200	Total Obligations	-	-	2,000	
							2,000	
							586	
							564	
							850	

PROJECT TITLE Chad Sategui-Deressia Rice Irrigation	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-120-XXX	PRIOR REFERENCE --	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: The project is part of a Government of Chad program to increase rice production to meet rising domestic demand. Rice is presently grown on 125,000 acres of the Logone Valley under traditional cultivation using rain or flood waters. Because of a lack of appropriate infra-structure, little use is made of available water resources, and yields and productivity are low. As demonstrated with small projects in the Logone Valley, rice is probably the only grain crop in Chad that will respond readily to modern methods and inputs.

The proposed project would be carried out over the six-year period FY 1974-1979 and would improve conditions for wet season rice cultivation on about 25,000 acres of the Sategui-Deressia plain. The project will include:

- (i) construction of two polders irrigated by gravity and serving a net rice cultivated area of 10,000 acres;
- (ii) construction of 150 miles of feeder roads to serve the entire project area of 25,000 acres;
- (iii) rehabilitation of an existing agricultural station to permit applied research and seed multiplication;
- (iv) construction of a rice mill, storage facilities, housing and office buildings; and
- (v) establishing and equipping the Sategui-Deressia Project Authority to provide extension services, seeds, fertilizers and credit to all project farmers and to process and market project produced paddy.

FY 1974 Program: The total project cost is \$9,000,000. Donors include the World Bank Group and AID. The AID participation will be about \$3,800,000 including a \$2,000,000 grant in FY 1974 which provides for \$350,000 for management services through an institutional contract and \$150,000 for local personnel costs; \$200,000 for equipment including construction plant, farm machinery, vehicles and work shop tools; and \$1,300,000 for construction of irrigation works and feeder roads.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES to be selected			
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
	Estimated FY 73				Estimated FY 1973	Proposed FY 74				
Estimated through 6/30/73				U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants				-	350	350
				Commodities				200	-	200
Proposed FY 74	2,000	1,800	3,800	Other Costs				-	1,450	1,450
				Total Obligations				200	1,800	2,000

PROJECT TITLE	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Strengthening of Health Delivery Systems in Central/West Africa	Population Planning and Health	DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-590-904	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION
	p. 134 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1973	FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: In FY 1972 with the successful completion of the smallpox eradication program, A.I.D. terminated the smallpox program and decided to consolidate its gains through a new broader-based effort at strengthening of health delivery systems. In addition to the disease control results achieved -- no new cases of smallpox had occurred in West and Central Africa since May, 1970 -- the operation of the earlier program had begun to provide some of the participating countries with knowledge and resources for strengthening their own capacity to control communicable diseases. To a large extent, the countries are capable of maintaining surveillance for smallpox and conducting measles immunization programs, although measles vaccine supply remains a continuing requirement.

Given the nature of the health problems and resources existing within the region, it was determined that funds made available through this new A.I.D. financed program should be directed toward prevention rather than cure of disease, should be directed to rural rather than urban populations, and should give first priority to the 65 percent of the population composed of mothers and children.

The general purpose of the project is the strengthening of the health services delivery capabilities of the governments of West and Central Africa, working in collaboration with WHO and other regional organizations. The primary modalities include: (1) strengthening the administration of the WHO training centers in Lome, Togo,

and Lagos, Nigeria; (2) expanding the regional capacity for training with emphasis on training of trainers, supervisory and administrative personnel; (3) expanding the training and support for surveillance and epidemiological services; (4) assisting in the development and initial operation of selected prototype field delivery systems; (5) strengthening relationships among regional organizations and Ministries of Health; and (6) procurement of measles vaccine. FY 1973 funds are being utilized for direct hire employment of a Public Health Administrator, Assistant and Secretary; short-term consultant contracts; participant training; and procurement of measles vaccine.

FY 1974 Program: FY 1974 funds (\$2,005,000) are required to continue three direct hire technicians (\$100,000); forty-eight man months of consultant services in health planning, systems development, teaching methodology, curricula development, and evaluation (\$200,000); participant training in the U.S. for public health administrators and at African Regional Health Centers for paramedical assistants; commodities including measles vaccine, teaching materials, scientific and medical supplies (\$1,300,000); and support costs associated with staffing and operations of the WHO Regional Health Centers and Proto-Type Field Delivery Stations (\$305,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 73	Estimated through 6/30/73	Future Year Obligations		Estimated Total Cost	Estimated FY 1973		Proposed FY 74			
	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	American Public Health Association
	1,045	80		U.S. Technicians	30	40	70	100	200	300	
	1,045	80	965	Participants	20	-	20	100	-	100	
				Commodities	925	-	925	1,300	-	1,300	
				Other Costs	30	-	30	305	-	305	
Proposed FY 74	2,005	6,950	10,000	Total Obligations	1,005	40	1,045	1,805	200	2,005	

PROJECT TITLE Support to Regional Organizations	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-755-506	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 137 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1980

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist a number of regional organizations in West Africa improve their general capability to plan and execute multi-country, multi-donor, economic and social development projects. Organizations currently receiving assistance pursuant to this project include: (1) Entente Fund (Headquarters: Abidjan, Ivory Coast), which sponsors many projects, including A.I.D. and other donor participation, in agricultural, industrial and transport development. A.I.D. provides the Fund a senior economic advisor to assist it in planning, analyzing and coordinating programs and projects. The Entente Fund administers the African Enterprises Loan authorized by A.I.D. in FY 1972 which is for re-lending to industrial development banks and subsequently to small and medium sized African entrepreneurs to help stimulate the development of private industry. It also administers A.I.D. technical assistance and loan projects in livestock production, grain stabilization, and road maintenance training. (2) Niger River Commission (Headquarters: Niamey, Niger), to which A.I.D. is providing a transport economist to assist in analyzing land and water transport studies and projects. Other organizations with which A.I.D. is associated but which are not funded pursuant to this project include: (1) Inter-African Committee for Water Studies (CIEH) (Headquarters: Ouagadougou, Upper Volta) Concerned with the development of water resources. (2) Liptako-Gourma Authority (Headquarters: Ouagadougou, Upper Volta)

comprising Niger, Upper Volta and Mali, which is formulating plans for developing river basin agriculture, river transport, irrigation, hydroelectric development and mining in the area. (3) Scientific, Technical and Research Commission (STRC), of the Organization for African Unity (Headquarters: Lagos, Nigeria) which sponsors the A.I.D.-supported project for the improvement of corn, sorghum and millet throughout Central and West Africa. **FY 1974 Program:** FY 1974 funds (\$340,000) are needed to finance a direct-hire technician (\$50,000) and two experts for the Entente Fund's small industries promotion program, (\$100,000), renewal of the contract for the U. S. advisor to the Entente Fund for two years (\$100,000) and the Niger River Commission for one year (\$50,000), and training in the U. S. of eight participants (\$40,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	293	121	172							
Estimated FY 73	280	285								
Estimated through 6/30/73	573	406	167							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 74	340	1,250	2,163	Total Obligations	50	230	280	90	250	340

Personal Services
Contractors

PROJECT TITLE Federal Advanced School of Agriculture	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 625-11-110-530	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 123 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	

Project Target and Course of Action: To introduce agricultural economics as a method of improving agricultural planning and practices in Central Africa, A.I.D. is providing assistance to the Federal Advanced School of Agriculture in Yaounde, Cameroon. The Department of Rural Economy was established in May, 1971, at the Federal Advanced School with the objective (1) to develop an academic program in Agricultural Economics, including a curriculum of instruction and library resources in Agricultural Economics; (2) to train and develop African professionals in Agricultural Economics; (3) to ultimately staff the Department with Cameroonian professional Agricultural Economists; and (4) to develop the capability of the Department for providing leadership in stimulating, conducting, and directing agricultural development in the Central Africa Region. The project is being implemented through a contract with Southern University. Funds are also provided for a research and scholarship program.

Already, several courses in agricultural economics have been developed; important research activities in marketing of staple food crops, land tenure, rural sociology, production economics, farm price policies, and poultry and dairy production, have been initiated; extension services through teaching and research field laboratories, field seminars and ad-hoc courses are underway, a relevant service library has been developed, a graduate training program introduced and a third year at the school initiated.

The project has been extended one-year because of the delayed arrival of the Southern University Team although total project costs and targets remain the same.
FY 1974 Program: FY 1974 program requirements (\$325,000) include \$213,000 for extension of the four-man Southern University Contract Team in Agricultural Economics; participant training in U.S. Universities for four graduates of the Federal School (\$32,000); commodity procurement including materials for completion of a basic service library collection (\$20,000); and local support costs (\$60,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
Through 6/30/72	495	94	401		Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 73	370	575			U.S. Technicians	-	270	270	-	213	213
Estimated through 6/30/73	865	669	196	Participants	-	21	21	-	32	32	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	14	14	-	20	20	
Proposed FY 74	325	413	1,603	Other Costs	15	50	65	-	60	60	
				Total Obligations	15	355	370	-	325	325	

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

TABLE VII

Title of Loan: Central Africa Transportation - Construction		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Sector Loan	Selected Development Problems	5,000

Title of Loan: Fada N'Gourma-Niamey Highway		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Project Loan	Selected Development Problems	12,000

The project consists of the improvement to all-weather standards of two roads in the Lake Chad Basin area which are key sections in the transportation network linking Chad, Cameroon and Nigeria. The two roads are: (i) Fotokol, Cameroon - Fort Foureau, Cameroon a distance of 64 miles; and (ii) Magada, Cameroon - Bongor, Chad, a distance of 94 miles. These roads will be improved to two-lane asphalt surfaced highways with associated bridges and drainage structures. It is expected that the African Development Bank and World Bank Group will participate in construction financing together with A.I.D. Engineering design is being financed pursuant to A.I.D. Loan No. 625-H-003.

The Lake Chad Basin has a transportation system reflecting its impoverished and heavily subsistence economy. Internal transport, for the most part, is primitive with much of the freight transported by head load and boat. Paved roads in the entire Basin total less than 600 miles. Inland waterways are not numerous; and there are no railways in the Lake Chad Basin except for the Nigerian railway terminating at Maiduguri just inside the western boundary of Nigeria.

The Fort Foureau to Fotokol road is the only surface transport link between these two cities and the principle connecting road link between Nigeria and Chad in the area. Though none of the road itself lies within Chad, it is nevertheless extremely important to Fort Lamy and its hinterland areas as it currently constitutes the primary arterial route for Chadian imports and exports which must funnel through Fort Lamy. The Magada to Bongor road is an important east-west service route. It is currently passable only in the dry season.

A feasibility study of the Fada N'Gourma Highway was undertaken by A.I.D. in FY 1973 for the principal purpose of confirming the economic soundness and completing the preliminary engineering design of improvements for a 180 mile road link between the Gourma district of eastern Upper Volta and the capital of Niger. The existing road is a narrow two-lane facility which follows the ground profile with many narrow culverts, dips and fords. It has a thin, severely corrugated, dusty laterite surface.

Improvement of the road would substantiate Niger's external transport linkage through increasing the financial viability of the Niamey-Ouagadougou-Abidjan road-rail link, lowering truckers' costs and assuring greater all-weather reliability of service. Through its unique lateral orientation, the road is ideally placed to promote commerce and intra-regional cooperation not only between Upper Volta and Niger but also as a component in the ground transport connections to production and consumption regions in the Ivory Coast and Ghana. The road segment would also serve for the emergency movements of foodstuffs such as buffer grain stocks at the A.I.D. financed storage facilities of Fada N'Gourma and Niamey.

The road, estimated to cost on the order of \$15.0 million, would be jointly financed by A.I.D. and the African Development Bank, will be upgraded to a two-lane bituminous standard.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

TABLE VII

Title of Loan: Douala Port		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Project Loan	Selected Development Problems	5,000

The proposed project contemplates the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the port at Douala, Cameroon. Douala Port is situated in an estuary of the Wouri River about seven miles from deep water. It is a general goods port and the terminus of the TransCameroon Railroad. It currently handles 2,000,000 tons imports/exports annually and is growing at a very rapid rate.

The port facilities are crowded and will not be able to handle expected volumes of traffic in 1975 without expansion and modernization. The channel also needs to be deepened. The components being considered for financing include: a new timber port able to handle both floating and non-floating logs, an improved fishing port, marine repair facility, additional dockside space for containers, a modern industrial zone, ship turning basin, petroleum storage area, and increased warehousing. Total costs for the project are estimated at \$52.0 million. A consortium of donors composed of the World Bank Group, European Economic Community, Canada, the U.S. and other donors will provide external financing for the project. The A.I.D. contribution will be a Development Loan of approximately \$5.0 million.

A.I.D. financing will be for U.S. source and origin construction and cargo handling equipment for the port improvement project. Other donors will assume major responsibility for construction and the other project components. Presently timber operations are mixed with general cargo operations. The expansion project will result in physical separation of these cargos thereby improving the efficiency of port operations and reducing transport costs of imported and exported commodities to and from the interior areas of Cameroon and Chad.

Other Loans Eligible for Funding

Title of Loan: Entente Livestock		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Sector Loan	Food Production & Nutrition	3,000

In FY 1971, A.I.D. authorized a \$6.0 million loan to the Entente Fund as part of its livestock program in the Entente States of West Africa. The loan was to meet the capital requirements of the Entente Livestock Community's regional development program which contemplated financing of production related activities in the interior countries and marketing/finishing activities along the coast.

The initial A.I.D. loan was conditioned against international agreements on quality standards, sanitary controls, statistics and cattle corridors. Those agreements were reached and a first tranche release of loan funds has been made for financing the construction of processing facilities in Dahomey and the Ivory Coast. More detailed agreements with regard to pricing and marketing will be finalized in FY 1973 permitting release of a second and final tranche for financing of cattle corridors in Niger and Togo.

It is expected that a second loan of \$3.0 million could be made in FY 1974 for support to regional range land improvements and animal health programs. The loan would supplement A.I.D.'s already significant technical assistance inputs and earlier loan.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

TABLE VII

Title of Loan: Onchocerciasis Control		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Sector Loan	Population Planning & Health	2,000

Title of Loan: Trans Cameroon Railroad		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Project Loan	Selected Development Problems	3,000

Onchocerciasis is a serious eye disease leading to blindness. The disease is transmitted by blackflies which spawn and flourish in running water, especially in the river valleys of the African savannah. In some areas, blindness rates approach 20 percent of the population, and the disease has caused progressive retreat from river valleys to the grasslands of the African savannah.

The savannah is capable of supporting a considerable agricultural population; some areas do in fact support 300 persons per square mile. But in such areas, where surface water is confined to well-defined river systems and the soil is extremely liable to erosion, it is obvious that the valleys should be populated, while the watersheds should be protected areas of afforestation and grass. The very reverse of this arrangement is common, and the drift away from the valleys is continuing, not very slowly at present. Onchocerciasis and its vector flies therefore constitute simultaneously a social scourge and an economic threat, both of the greatest importance, to the entire African savannah.

A combined attack on the disease and erosion deterioration is being coordinated by WHO and the World Bank Group. Efforts at control of onchocerciasis and agricultural development will be closely associated in the program being developed. The proposed A.I.D. loan of \$2,000,000 would be A.I.D.'s first contribution to this multidonor and multisector program.

In 1960, the Cameroon Government requested the United States, France, Germany and the European Economic Community to assist in financing an extension of its railway network from Douala to Ngaoundere. The project was broken into three phases: (I) Yaounde to Belabo, 183 miles; (II) Belabo to Ngaoundere, 207 miles; and (III) Douala to Yaounde, 75 miles. A.I.D. has participated in the financing of Phases I and II and expects to participate in Phase III. Upon completion, it is expected that Cameroon will be able to harvest timber in excess of 1½ million tons annually contributing substantially to the country's export earnings.

Phase III consists of reconstruction of the mainline between Cameroon's largest city, Douala on the Atlantic Ocean, and Yaounde, the capital of Cameroon. The Trans-Cameroon railroad is the major access to the sea for the neighboring interior country of Chad and carries 65% of Cameroon's total foreign trade. Final cost estimates are not yet available, but experience with earlier A.I.D. participation indicates that the U.S. Government contribution for Phase III should not exceed \$3.0 million. Other donors will again include the European Economic Community, France, Belgium and World Bank Group.

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Country: CENTRAL AND WEST AFRICA REGIONAL

TABLE VII

Title of Loan: Cotonou Bridge			Title of Loan: Gabon Railroad		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)	Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Project Loan	Selected Development Problem	6,000	Project Loan	Selected Development Problems	5,000

The Cotonou Bridge is a vital link in the east-west International Highway which traverses Ghana, Togo, Dahomey and Nigeria. It is the only bridge crossing the Oueme River for 50 miles north of the Atlantic Ocean and is also the only crossing of the Cotonou Lagoon which divides Dahomey's capital city. Reconstruction is necessitated by the extraordinary levels of vehicular traffic and by associated effects of the deterioration of the lagoon egress to the sea.

Erosion to the lagoon egress has affected the lagoon banks and accelerated salinity with associated reductions in fish harvests. The increasing depth of the opening has also affected the foundations of the existing Cotonou Bridge threatening its continued utilization. Traffic growth has created additional problems due to the overcrowding of the bridge. The existing bridge is very narrow and in addition to vehicular and pedestrian traffic carries the east-west traffic of the Organisation Commune Dahomey/Niger.

Total costs for reconstruction are estimated at \$6.0 million, a portion of which may be financed by the Special Fund of the African Development Bank, if operational in FY 1974.

The Government of Gabon has long planned to link, by a 336 mile railway, the iron ore deposits at Mekambo/ Belinga with the ocean port of Owendo. In 1968, the Gabonese proposed that building a railway as far as Booue (220 miles inland) along with a timber port and associated feeder roads would be economically feasible even without mining development. The underlying strategy was to accelerate mining development by making headway on construction of a heavy railway capable of ultimately carrying 15-20 million tons of iron ore per year but initially supported by the economic and financial benefits from substantial timber reserves of Gabon.

Economic analyses indicate that a railway project would intensify logging activities as compared with a more conventional road/river transport system. Specifically, the railway project would substantially improve the current practice of logging only a small quantity of high-value okoume and leaving considerable quantities of other species in the forest not marketable because they cannot support high truck transport costs.

Studies for the project are almost complete. The total cost is estimated at \$158 million with contributions anticipated from Germany, Canada, France, Italy, the World Bank Group, European Economic Community, France, the Export-Import Bank and A.I.D.

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
1972							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	1,279	388	-	563	180	-	148
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,279	388	-	563	180	-	148
1973							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	1,185	585	-	485	-	-	115
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,185	585	-	485	-	-	115
1974							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	1,600	660	-	820	-	-	120
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,600	660	-	820	-	-	120

The East African Community (EAC) links the Republics of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to form a common market, to provide extensive common services and to share certain administrative functions. Inaugurated in December 1967 under the Treaty for East African Cooperation, the EAC assumed research and planning responsibilities in the field of agriculture, fisheries and industry; operational responsibility for post and telecommunications, harbors, railway and airline services; development of the common market; and administration of customs, excise and income taxes and statistics. EAC activities continue to receive support from many donors, including the World Bank, UN Development Program and the United Kingdom, as well as A.I.D.

Development of the full EAC potential is hampered by the

scarcity of trained manpower for planning, management and research. It has been further strained recently by political difficulties, stemming from the military takeover of the Government of Uganda, resulting in lack of communications with and between the partner states. However, the East African Legislative Assembly, which appropriates Community funds, and key administrative officers have to date been able to keep EAC research and service functions operating. The EAC is the first formal attempt by any of the newly independent African countries to form a political and economic union. Soon after the Community was formed, Zambia, Ethiopia, Somalia, Rwanda and Burundi made overtures to join the Community, but procedures for adding new members have not been worked out. As a result of the Rhodesia situation, the ties between Zambia and the EAC states have drawn closer, particularly in the field of transport policy and services. A.I.D. considers it important to foster this type of international cooperation among the countries of Africa, since such forums may enable the settling of differences between member states, bring advantages of scale in marketing exports, and avoid duplication in research and the provision of essential services to member countries.

EAC is receiving assistance from A.I.D. for improving its management effectiveness in several areas. A.I.D. has assisted the EAC Income Tax Division devise a pay-as-you-earn system which has helped increase tax collections and improve EAC's budgeting process by spreading collections more evenly throughout the year. In food crop research and production, U.S. scientists, working with the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRRO) and the Kenya research system, have helped select and develop high yielding varieties of hybrid corn suitable for medium altitudes.

So far 350,000 acres have been planted in hybrid corn and yields per acre have been increased about 25%. These gains have made Kenya self-sufficient in corn production and provided breeding stock for adaptation to lower areas.

EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

By 1974, A.I.D. assistance in developing a modern supply management system to the Rail and Harbors Corporations will be completed. New manuals covering modern supply procedures adapted to these corporations have been virtually completed and personnel are being trained in more efficient methods of purchasing, storing and issuing materials and spare parts. Other A.I.D.-assisted activities include training programs for staff development for EAC administrative units, the improvement of records and data management systems, and help in carrying out studies aimed at harmonizing agricultural policies.

FY 1974 A.I.D. PROGRAM

In FY 1974, A.I.D. proposes \$1.6 million in Development Grants to help the EAC develop its management and administrative capacity to carry out research programs, especially in food crops, fisheries and marketing economics.

A.I.D. will increase support to EAAFFRO efforts to help develop its staff and to expand research on food crops including addi-

tional varieties of corn, sorghum and millet and improved agronomic practices for the lower altitude and drier ecological zones of all three countries. A.I.D. will provide to the EAC the services of specialists in legislative drafting, commercial law and contract matters, as well as a manpower/training specialist to support EAC's efforts to coordinate the use of African training facilities and the development training opportunities offered by various donors. A.I.D. will also finance scholarships for 90 students in East African Universities to acquire skills urgently needed by the Community. They are bonded to work for the Community for five years after graduation.

A.I.D. will continue to support an agricultural economist and a statistician to assist in coordinating the planning and budgeting of research programs, and A.I.D.-funded fisheries biologists will continue to assist the EAAFFRO develop programs to utilize and preserve the nutritious freshwater fisheries resources in East African waters.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
 Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
618-H-005	Makerere University College	6/27/68	4/2/69	10	40	2	2½	US \$	600	523	-	14
618-H-006	Makerere University College	6/27/69	1/15/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	350	204	-	5

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE V

COUNTRY: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	* Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Nairobi Vet Faculty	618-11-110-602	1962	1971	1,917	1,890	27	-	27	-	-	-	1,917
Animal & Crop Production	618-11-110-644	1969	1972	352	151	201	-	118	83	-	-	352
Major Cereals & Legume Improvement	618-11-130-652	1970	1972	1,120	888	232	-	232	-	-	-	1,120
East African Food Crop Research	* 618-11-110-657	1972	1983	79	-	79	585	469	195	660	3,464	4,788
<u>Human Resource Development</u>												
Teacher Education East Africa	618-11-650-617	1964	1970	8,688	8,577	111	-	111	-	-	-	8,688
Educational Research & Development	618-11-690-640	1969	1971	122	88	34	-	34	-	-	-	122
Supply Management	618-11-790-631	1969	1971	220	206	14	-	14	-	-	-	220
East African Community Staffing & Management	* 618-11-790-649	1970	1979	941	113	828	485	300	1,013	820	1,990	4,236
<u>Other Programs and Support Costs</u>												
Technical Support	618-11-999-000	1964	cont.	2,613	2,581	32	115	122	25	120	cont.	cont.
Total							1,185	1,427	1,316	1,600		

*Detailed project narrative—See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	3	3	3
Participating agency	8	8	9
Contractor technicians	7	10	12
Total	18	21	24

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	19	88	125
Contract	-	-	-
Total	19	88	125

Country: EAST AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE East African Food Corp Research	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-110-657	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 145, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1983

Project Target and Course of Action: To help the East African Agriculture and Forestry Research Organization (EAAFRO), an institution of the East African Community (EAC), develop a research unit capable of solving agricultural crop production problems.

The EAC is concentrating regional agricultural research effort on plant science in EAAFRO. EAAFRO will continue research on medium and high altitude maize, sorghum, millet and improved crop husbandry, and plans to institute new research programs on low altitude maize, food legumes and possibly rice. To expand its research effort EAAFRO will need to improve its research capability by developing a staff of East Africans and establishing substations located in each of the member countries.

Under this project A.I.D. plans to finance the services of up to 19 research scientists through a U.S. Department of Agriculture Service Agreement and regional contracts; commodity support for U.S. technicians; and training for East Africans to staff EAAFRO.

Under the previous project U.S. scientists assisted Kenya researchers develop high yielding maize varieties adapted to high and medium altitudes in East Africa. Kenya is now virtually self-sufficient in maize and the other countries have increased their maize production as a result of introduction of these varieties. No comparable advance has been made for sorghum and millet with

the exception of one variety, "Serena" which has been widely distributed throughout East Africa. The Food Technologist has identified several high protein sorghums and is developing improved milling procedures to increase the acceptability of sorghum and millet as a food. U.S. plant-pathologists have introduced new procedures at the plant quarantine station to safeguard EAC countries against introduction of new pests and diseases and to speed up the clearance of imported plant materials. A.I.D. plans to support EAAFRO efforts to initiate research on low altitude maize, food legumes, and possibly rice when EAAFRO and the partner states agree on the timing and locations for this new research.

FY 1974 Program: Funds are requested for a direct hire project manager (\$42,000); nine U.S. Department of Agriculture scientists -- a senior research advisor, a plant pathologist, a food technologist, an entomologist, a maize breeder, soils scientists, agronomist (millet), two field trials officers, two short term consultants (\$367,000); three contract technicians for an average of 14 months each, a sorghum breeder, soils physicist and nematologist (\$140,000) for a total of \$507,000; U.S. training for six participants (\$48,000) commodities including replacement vehicles, refrigeration equipment for seed storage, laboratory and farm equipment for cereal and legume research (\$28,000); and other costs (\$35,000) for a total of \$660,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES						
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS						
				Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/72	79	-	79							International Institute of Education U.S. Department of Agriculture
Estimated FY 73	585	469		20	422	442	42	507	549	
Estimated through 6/30/73	664	469	195	56	-	56	48	-	48	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	40	-	40	28	-	28	
				47	-	47	35	-	35	
Proposed FY 74	660	3,464	4,788	163	422	585	153	507	660	

PROJECT TITLE East African Community Staffing and Management	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 146, FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979
PROJECT NUMBER 618-11-790-649			

Project Target and Course of Action: To help strengthen the East African Community (EAC) and its constituent units by providing advisory and operational services to improve the capability of their staffs to carry out functions of regional planning, administration and research delegated to the EAC by member states. The EAC was founded in 1967 by the government of Kenya, Tanzania and Uganda to address some of their common problems.

This project provides assistance to the EAC and its institutions in (a) management improvement and (b) research. Management assistance is provided through technical and advisory services and training for EAC officials primarily in the Secretariats (Finance and Administration; Common Market and Economic Affairs; Communications and Research). A sub-activity assists the Freshwater Fisheries Research Organization (EAFFRO) by providing research scientists to help determine the optimum exploitation of lake and river fisheries.

Progress to Date: A Data System consultant completed preliminary studies and a four man contract team of data specialists is working with the EAC to devise more efficient methods of collecting and storing data produced by the various EAC units to make it more readily available for EAC and member country officials. An agricultural economist and statistician are working with the Secretariats to devise methods of coordinating EAC research efforts and better budgetary control within the EAC research organizations. Four freshwater fisheries biologists have been

recruited and are scheduled to begin studies on East African fisheries resources in mid-1973. A supply management advisor has installed a modern supply system for the East African Railway Corporation and trained EAC personnel in modern supply methods; a second specialist is completing a similar task for the Harbours Corporation. Ten participants, mostly middle level officials, have been trained abroad and twenty more are in training in various management skills or professions needed by the EAC; and thirty first and thirty second year university students are studying under EAC scholarships at East African universities. They are obligated to work for EAC for five years after graduation. The EAC pays approximately one-fourth of the costs of scholarships for EAC bonded students.

FY 1974 Program: Funds are requested to finance (a) two year contracts for three legal specialists, a manpower development/training specialist, a budget specialist and a research administrator (\$470,000) and one year of contract funding for an agriculture economist (\$40,000) for a total of \$510,000 for seven contract personnel; and (b) for nineteen long term and twelve short term participants in management, administration, economics and fisheries (\$187,000) and for thirty man years each for first, second and third year university student scholarship (\$123,000), a total of \$310,000 for participant training.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/72	941	113	828		-	261	261	-	510	510	Trans-Century Corporation
Estimated FY 73	485	300			204	-	204	310	-	310	South East Asia Computer Associates
Estimated through 6/30/73	1426	413	1013	U.S. Technicians	20	-	20	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	820	1990	4236	Other Costs	224	261	485	310	510	820	
				Total Obligations							

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
1972							
Devel. Loans	15,000	-	-	1,200	13,800	-	-
Devel. Grants	2,131	815	-	965	-	10	341
Other	300	-	-	-	-	-	300
Total	17,431	815	-	2,165	13,800	10	641
1973							
Devel. Loans	24,300	2,000	-	-	22,300	-	-
Devel. Grants	3,860	1,410	510	1,515	70	-	355
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	28,160	3,410	510	1,515	22,370	-	355
1974							
Devel. Loans	8,000	-	-	-	8,000	-	-
Devel. Grants	4,428	1,855	228	1,920	-	-	425
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	12,428	1,855	228	1,920	8,000	-	425

The Southern Africa area includes Botswana, Lesotho, Swaziland, Malawi and Zambia, all of which have substantial common borders with areas ruled by white minority regimes. The A.I.D. assistance program in this sub-region is primarily directed toward Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (BLS). A.I.D. seeks to assist in bringing a measure of economic independence to these small, land-locked countries which rank among the least developed in the world.

The BLS countries share common development problems of low agricultural productivity in predominantly agricultural societies and a serious shortage of qualified manpower at all levels of the economy. They lack the minimum road transport necessary for development of agriculture and trade. They are dependent almost completely on external assistance to

meet their development requirements.

A.I.D. supports the BLS efforts in agricultural and rural development, education and manpower training, and transportation. Most projects are undertaken in close cooperation with other donors, including the World Bank, the UNDP, Canada, and the United Kingdom. Some food commodities are provided under the PL 480 programs, chiefly through the World Food Program.

Human Resource Development

The countries of Southern Africa suffer from a serious shortage of qualified African manpower which forces them to depend on expatriates to help manage their economies, administer their governments and implement their development programs. In spite of increased efforts to bring more local Africans into the public service, less than half of the senior positions are held by local citizens. To overcome this problem, these countries are devoting substantial portions of their resources to manpower development and education programs. A.I.D. is assisting by helping to improve training facilities and methods to give educational institutions more immediate relevance to development manpower needs and by providing technicians and training to help meet the serious short-term need for key administrative and technical personnel.

A major means of attacking the skilled manpower shortage is through the University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS). This unique regional institution, which is jointly supported by the three BLS governments, has its main campus in Lesotho with satellite campuses currently being developed in Botswana and Swaziland. The United States, in cooperation with Canada and the U.K., has helped finance the construction and staffing of these facilities. These combined efforts during the past two years have brought about a major redirection in the university's orientation and potential role in the development of these countries while its enrollment grew from 400

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

to 800 in this brief period.

A.I.D. and other donor countries are also providing short-term experts to help guide planning for the next phase of the University's development. New UBLS programs will be aimed at meeting the middle-level manpower needs of these developing countries. A.I.D. is considering the possibility of providing a special integrated project grant of \$800,000 in FY 1974 to support this development in technological education.

All five countries will also be assisted by U.S. operational technicians and training to meet the serious short-term need for key administrative and technical personnel. For example, a four man U.S. tax team was recently recruited to help staff the Botswana Tax Department. During the next four years they will implement revisions of the Botswana tax code drafted by the International Monetary Fund. At the same time, local counterparts will receive training to fill these staff positions.

Food Production and Nutrition

Low agricultural production in the BLS countries is largely due to inefficient cropping practices, overgrazing of limited grasslands, and unchecked soil erosion--all of which perpetuates the need to import food. This situation is reversible since the BLS countries possess the agricultural potential to achieve self-sufficiency in staple food grains, and each country has sizeable livestock resources which could become a major source of revenue.

In Swaziland, where traditional cropping and livestock practices have resulted in seriously inefficient land use and poor yields, A.I.D., in close coordination with the U.K., supports the Government's rural development program. Initiated last year, the program aims at improving land utilization patterns to increase production in three selected areas involving 35,000 people with a potential for increasing the production of maize

(the major food staple) and cattle. An agriculture credit loan for this project is planned in FY 1973.

Together with the UNDP, the World Bank and the U.K., A.I.D. also plans to participate in a study of the Shiselweni District to identify assistance projects designed to stimulate the agricultural potential of this lagging rural area of 100,000 people. A special integrated project grant of \$1 million for a possible dry land farming project (maize, sorghum, and beans) is proposed for FY 1974 to support this new effort.

In Lesotho, where continuing severe soil erosion is taking on potentially catastrophic proportions, A.I.D. is participating with the World Bank in a closely integrated dry-land farming project in a 300,000-acre area involving some 12,000 participating farmers. The effort is designed to increase the production of staple crops such as maize, wheat and beans while instituting vitally needed soil conservation practices to curb erosion.

In Botswana, where livestock is the livelihood of most of the people and the fragile ecology of the range is being threatened, A.I.D. plans to initiate a new livestock/range management project late in FY 1973. This research-oriented project, linked with the World Bank and Swedish aid, will test the feasibility and application of area grazing systems for small stock-holders. A loan is also planned late in FY 1973 for an abattoir which will help increase export of meat products.

Selected Development Problems - Transport

The transportation systems in these small Southern African countries are not adequate to support development of their exploitable resources. The need for improved and new roads is widespread. A.I.D. is primarily concerned with assistance associated with significant natural resource developments.

In FY 1972, A.I.D. authorized a loan for construction of 200

SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

miles of road linking northern Botswana with Zambia. This road will stimulate livestock exports and promote trade with Zambia. A loan amendment will be needed in late FY 1973 to meet increased construction costs.

In Lesotho, A.I.D. is considering the possibility of a \$3 million loan for improvements to an access road (Malibamatso Road) to a large water exploitation project.

In Malawi, the transport network is grossly inadequate for the needs of the country. A.I.D. plans in late FY 1973 to assist through loan finance the construction of a 52 mile Chikwawa-Bangula road to service a large agricultural production area being aided by the World Bank. Upon completion of a UNDP/World Bank feasibility study, A.I.D. anticipates a loan in FY 1974 to finance the construction of a 70 mile road from Lilongwe to Mchinji. This road will serve another agriculture production area assisted by the World Bank. It will also carry a portion of Zambia's future export-import transport needs and will form a part of the road linking the capitals of the two countries.

Zambia, a land-locked country, is dependent upon the roads, rails, and ports of several of its neighbors to meet transport requirements of vital copper exports as well as imports.

In view of its past difficulties, Zambia is planning to realign its basic export-import transport routes to achieve a greater measure of reliability. The Botswana-Zambia road and the Lilongwe-Mchinji road in Malawi, plus a third link, the Tanzania-Zambia Highway, will provide additional major routes for Zambia's foreign trade. To fully accomplish this realignment, Zambia will need to increase its own rail and highway transport capacity. A.I.D. plans a Development Loan of \$5 million in FY 1973 to finance transport equipment from the United States needed to meet Zambia's current transport problems.

Population Planning and Health

A.I.D. is assisting Botswana in a new population project, which will train nurses in public health delivery systems to serve rural areas and provide family planning services.

Malagasy Loans

In addition to the programs described for the countries of the Southern Africa area, A.I.D. anticipates the requirement for one loan and one loan amendment in FY 1973 to the Malagasy Republic to help undertake telecommunications improvements and to complete work on a railroad modernization program.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Authorized	Loan Agreement			Grace Period	Amortization			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repayments	Interest Collected
612-H-002	Lake Shore Road (Malawi)	6/7/68	7/17/69	10	40	2	2½	US \$	7,000	6,375	-	167
698-H-009	Shashi Mining Development (Botswana)	7/10/70	6/30/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	6,500	2,056	-	-
698-H-010	Agriculture Development (Swaziland)	2/19/71	9/29/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,200	784	-	-
690-H-001	Botswana-Zambia Road	4/28/72	8/31/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	12,600	-	-	-
612-H-002A	Lake Shore Road (Malawi)	6/26/72	8/25/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,200	-	-	-
612-H-003	University Dormitories (Malawi)	6/26/72	8/25/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,200	-	-	-

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY
 Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: MALAGASY REPUBLIC

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
687-H-001	Railroad Improvement Two-Step	6/17/65	1/7/66	5 10	20 40	3½ 1	3½ 2½	US \$	2,700	2,283	-	48
687-H-001A	Railroad and Bridge Construction Two-Step	6/10/69	3/10/70	5 10	20 40	3½ 2	3½ 3	US \$	300	-	-	-

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY

TABLE V

COUNTRY: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
<u>Food Production and Nutrition</u>												
Swaziland Rural Development	690-11-130-024	1972	1977	630	47	583	55	300	338	245	870	1,800
Botswana Range & Livestock Management	* 690-11-130-015	1973	1978	-	-	-	300	10	290	210	1,330	1,840
Thaba Bosiu Rural Development	* 690-11-120-031	1973	1978	-	-	-	1,055	55	1,000	400	1,345	2,800
Shiselweni Dry Land Farming	* 690-11-110-038	1974	1977	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,000	300	1,300
<u>Population Planning and Health</u>												
Botswana MCH/FP Training	* 690-11-540-032	1973	1978	-	-	-	510	60	450	228	1,147	1,885
<u>Human Resource Development</u>												
Regional Testing Center	690-11-680-005	1969	1974	933	613	320	460	350	430	430	-	1,823
University of Botswana, Lesotho & Swaziland	* 690-11-660-004	1969	1978	1,708	714	994	60	750	304	315	1,117	3,500
Southern Africa Development Personnel & Training	* 690-11-720-030	1973	1978	-	-	-	995	215	780	1,175	5,330	7,500
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>												
Feasibility Studies	690-11-995-011	1972	1973	40	35	5	70	73	2	-	-	110
Botswana-Zambia Road Survey & Engineering	690-12-311-006	1969	1971	978	848	130	-	130	-	-	-	978
<u>Other Program and Support Costs</u>												
Technical Support	690-11-999-000	1968	Cont.	998	984	14	355	355	14	425	Cont.	Cont.
							Total	3,860	2,298	3,608	4,428	

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	7	9	9
Participating agency	11	29	46
Contractor technicians			
Total	18	38	55

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	5	29	57
Contract	4	4	4
Total	9	33	61

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Botswana Range Management and Livestock Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-130-015	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 154, FY 1973 Africa PDB	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	

Project Target and Course of Action: This project, planned in close consultation with a number of other donors, will assist the Government of Botswana (GOB) in its rural development efforts by developing replicable prototypes of group, small stockholder range and livestock community management units. The project will contribute directly to Botswana's goal of promoting the growth of the livestock industry on a sustained basis while providing an opportunity for small farmers to participate more equitably in the industry's development.

Much of Botswana with its large open land areas and low rainfall pattern is more suited to livestock production than other forms of agricultural production. At present, livestock products together with diamonds, account for practically all the export earnings of the country. Approximately 75% of rural families own cattle, but most of them in numbers too small to provide an adequate subsistence income.

Within Botswana growing numbers of poorly managed livestock feeding on ill-managed range resources are deteriorating large range land areas at an accelerating pace. If the problem is not solved, a major sector of the economy faces increasing hardship.

A.I.D. provides six technical experts in the range/livestock and water resources fields who will guide the implementation of this project in such activities as: assessing and demonstrating the most suitable carrying capacity of the range; formulating plans to utilize water

and forage resources for optimum livestock production; and demonstrating how to bring rangeland into maximum economic production by elimination of the constraints such as insects, diseases, brush encroachment, inadequate water supply, overgrazing and erosion.

After an initial phase of selecting the location and type of management unit, the selected prototypes will be evaluated during a trial period of operation. Project personnel will then assist the government in replicating the successful prototypes on a number of operating units before the project is completed in 1978. Further extension of the practical group grazing systems throughout small holder areas of the country could then be carried out by the government.

FY 1974 Program: Two year financing of two additional technicians (\$130,000), training for 3 participants (\$20,000), equipment for a field laboratory and ranch commodities (\$50,000) and local costs (\$10,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS							
	Estimated FY 73	300	10		-	Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
						Direct AID		Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/73	300	10	290	U.S. Technicians	-	140	140	-	130	130	Near East Foundation	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	-	-	-	20	-	20		
				Commodities	30	-	30	50	-	50		
				Other Costs	130	-	130	10	-	10		
Proposed FY 74	210	1,330	1,840	Total Obligations	160	140	300	80	130	210		

PROJECT TITLE Thaba Bosiu Rural Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-120-031	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 155 FY 1973 Africa PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This multi-donor project will assist the Government of Lesotho in the improvement of crop and animal production as well as land utilization and conservation practices by concentrating efforts in Thaba Bosiu, a 300,000 acre dry land farming river catchment area in the western part of the country near Maseru, the capital city.

The highest priority in Lesotho's Five Year Development Plan is increasing agricultural productivity in both livestock and crop sectors. The present low productivity level is seen as the key obstacle to the growth of the national economy.

Erosion and unsuitable land use are serious nationwide problems. Because of population pressures, excessive numbers of livestock, declining acreage of arable land and low soil fertility, many farmers continue to cultivate limited land too intensively, subjecting it to continuing erosion. The lack of any soil conservation practices contributes to the situation. Consequently, Lesotho is faced with a potentially catastrophic nationwide erosion problem which the government now recognizes.

This project, which will benefit about 12,000 small holder families in the 300,000 acre Thaba Bosiu Area, is aimed at improving farming practices and increasing production of maize, wheat, beans, and livestock in this selected area. Also it will demonstrate to the Lesotho government and the nation's farmers the feasibility of undertaking such programs to help increase the productivity and the conservation of their seriously depleted

soil resources. The A.I.D. project will concentrate on the development of soil erosion structures and afforestation programs to establish essential conservation practices in support of the IBRD's crop production inputs. This will include technical advisors to guide the conservation operation of the project, training for local project personnel in conservation practices, earth-moving equipment to construct conservation structures, and financing to cover local costs of project operations.

The IBRD is the primary donor. The project has been jointly negotiated and approved by the IBRD and A.I.D., with its implementation beginning early in 1973. The IBRD's loan of \$5.6 million covers their portion of requirements for the six year life of the project.

FY 1974 Program: Funding for the following year includes: an additional years' funding for 4 project technicians (Sr. Conservation Officer, Conservation Engineer, Supervisory Mechanic, and a Research Evaluation Officer) plus short-term services of consultants (\$120,000); financing for 4 long-term and 4 short-term participants (\$40,000); and local costs (\$240,000) which include operating costs associated with landshaping, terracing, etc., wages of local project staff, and local purchase of seedlings.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Trans-Century Corporation Near East Foundation			
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
Estimated FY 73	1,055	55		U.S. Technicians	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Estimated through 6/30/73	1,055	55	1,000	Participants	-	205	205	-	120	120
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	35	-	35	40	-	40
				Other Costs	300	-	300	-	-	-
Proposed FY 74	400	1,345	2,800	Total Obligations	515	-	515	240	-	240
					850	205	1,055	280	120	400

PROJECT TITLE Botswana Maternal and Child Health and Family Planning Training	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Population Planning and Health	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-540-032	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: This multi-donor project will assist the Government of Botswana in the development of a cadre of public health personnel capable of staffing the urban and rural health facilities and providing essential health services---health promotion, maternal and child health/family planning (MCH/FP) and preventive health---for the country's population.

The Project will train personnel for staffing of rural health facilities, prepare an integrated curriculum for use in the basic nurse training schools, train selected teaching staff, develop field training facilities, and establish a health education unit and post-natal family planning services.

Progress to Date: In view of the relatively high infant and child mortality rates, problems of malnutrition, low standards of communal hygiene, the pressure of human and cattle populations building upon modest soil resources at an alarming rate, the Botswana Government has instructed that child spacing services be offered in all hospitals and rural health centers. The Government is planning to provide a health facility for every 15,000 people or a total of 50 clinics and 150 health posts. The Government of Norway (NORAD) will provide capital and recurrent costs to construct and run these installations in the 1973-1978 period, at a total cost estimated at \$3 million.

DANIDA (Danish International Development Agency), UNDP/WHO, and UNFPA are also assisting in the health sector.

A.I.D., through a contractor, is providing three Public Health Nurses to be stationed at regional training cen-

ters, one Public Health Educator to assist with the development of a health education unit, and an Administrative Assistant to provide general support for project activities. The Administrative Assistant is now in Botswana and the remainder of the staff will arrive soon. The staff will provide in-service training for most of the nurses currently working in the country and assist with revision of nursing curricula in order that future nurses will receive MCH/FP as part of their basic training. **FY 1974 Funding:** Five contract technicians and short term consultancies as required for one year (\$165,000); six long term participants (\$45,000); teaching aids and family planning equipment and commodities (\$17,000), and local costs (\$1,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	Estimated FY 73	60	450		Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated through 6/30/73	510	60	450	U.S. Technicians	-	395	395	-	165	165	Meharry Medical College
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Participants	30	-	30	45	-	45	
				Commodities	60	-	60	17	-	17	
				Other Costs	25	-	25	1	-	1	
Proposed FY 74	228	1,147	1,885	Total Obligations	115	395	510	63	165	228	

PROJECT TITLE University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-660-004	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 156 FY 1973 Africa PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist development of the regional University of Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland (UBLS), in concert with the U.K., Canada and other donors, by contributing to financing of capital development costs (equipment and construction) and developing the teaching staff.

Progress to Date: Since UBLS was established in 1964 enrollment has grown from 188 to 720 degree and diploma students with an accompanying growth in faculty. 960 students are expected in academic year 1973-1974. It offers degrees in Humanities, Social and Economic Studies, Education and Law, and diplomas and certificates in Agriculture and Education.

The examination of the University's role in relation to the three countries' developing needs is still underway. The plan for decentralization of the school by creating centers in each of the three countries similar to community colleges in the U.S. is rapidly being implemented. Two centers, construction of which were initiated in July 1971 in Botswana and Swaziland, are nearing completion.

During FY 1971-72, the U.S. joined the primary donors in financing this phase of the University's development with the U.K. and Canada providing the major portion of the funds. This assistance consisted chiefly of financing for the construction of centers in Swaziland and Botswana; the provision of science laboratory instructional equipment for the three campuses; and salary supplements for U.S. instructors to help staff the

University's expansion, chiefly in education, agriculture, and science. At the same time, the African governments increased their budgetary assistance to the University to support this expansion.

The governments are now engaged in examining the relevancy to national development needs of the University's present instructional programs. To assist this effort, A.I.D. and the other donors are providing experts to help delineate UBLS's role in expanding technological education in these three countries and to lay out the capital and technical requirements for this purpose. A.I.D. may provide a special integrated project grant to assist in meeting these requirements.

As part of this project, A.I.D. is assisting the Bunda Agricultural College, Malawi University, which is providing degree training (post junior college) for UBLS students during the early years of UBLS development. In FY 1974, A.I.D. plans to continue supplementing the salaries of two U.S. Bunda staff members for the Agriculture Engineering Dept. and for training of staff.

FY 1974 Program: Funds to provide approximately nine months of additional contract financing for 10 teachers at UBLS and 2 at Bunda College (\$250,000), and funding for nine degree participants (\$65,000), including four new trainees.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)				OBLIGATIONS						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES Trans-Century Corporation
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/72	1,708	714	994							
Estimated FY 73	60	750								
Estimated through 6/30/73	1,768	1,464	304							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 74	315	1,417	3,500	60	-	60	65	250	315	
				Cost Components						
				U.S. Technicians						
				Participants						
				Commodities						
				Other Costs						
				Total Obligations						

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Southern Africa Development Personnel and Training	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resources Development	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-720-030	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 158, FY 1973 Africa PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the countries of Southern Africa to meet manpower and training requirements central to the success of their development efforts by providing selected advisory personnel and training.

Probably the most serious impediment to the solution of both the long and short-run problems in Southern Africa is the widespread shortage of educated, trained and experienced manpower in the technical and management areas. Since independence, the governments of Botswana, Lesotho, Malawi, Swaziland and Zambia have emphasized programs aimed at increasing the numbers of qualified men and women, but it will take years for the full effect of their expanded educational systems to be felt. The governments are in need of substantial numbers of staff for the top echelons of the civil service to strengthen the general administration of government. At the same time they are also in need of additional specialized training opportunities so that their efforts toward Africanization can be successfully implemented.

Under this project selected positions in important ministries will be staffed with U.S. personnel while training programs are undertaken to provide replacement and supportive local personnel at the earliest practical date. A.I.D.'s support emphasizes assistance in critical areas of planning and implementation of projects in major development sectors, particularly agriculture, education, finance and transportation. We recently re-

cruited a 4 man tax team to help staff the Botswana Tax Department. The team is implementing the recent IMF drafted revisions of the Botswana Tax code and will provide in-house training for a number of local personnel to help meet staffing requirements of the Department. In addition, key agriculture ministry personnel are being recruited for Botswana, Lesotho and Swaziland.

This project will provide personnel for a period of six years. Approximately 200 man-years of advisory support will be provided covering some 40 positions in these five countries, chiefly in the fields of agriculture, education finance and transportation, under procedures whereby the host governments will provide basic salary support costs and A.I.D. will top off salary and cover other employee benefits including housing. Also included will be a training component to provide short and long term training in African or U.S. institutions for about forty specially selected participants as well as on-the-job training by the advisors to prepare local nationals to fill these jobs.

FY 1974 Program: Funds covering the two-year employment contract for 14 additional personnel for these five countries (\$915,000); financing for training of 22 participants in the U.S. and Africa (\$140,000); and financing for housing accommodations for six positions (\$120,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
Through 6/30/72					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	TransCentury Corporation Near East Foundation
Estimated FY 73	995	215		U.S. Technicians		780	780		915	915	
Estimated through 6/30/73	995	215	780	Participants	55	-	55	140	-	140	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	1,175	5,330	7,500	Other Costs	160	-	160	120	-	120	
				Total Obligations	215	780	995	260	915	1,175	

PROJECT TITLE	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY	FUNDS	
Shiselweni Dry Land Farming	Food Production and Nutrition	DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 690-11-110-038	PRIOR REFERENCE -	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1974	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: Under a special integrated project grant this project will develop coordinated production and marketing programs for small farms in the Shiselweni district of Swaziland.

Units formed around existing local institutions such as village councils, farmers associations or local cooperatives will be provided technical services, access to small holder credit and marketing services. The initial operation will encompass approximately 20,000 acres of farm land (involving at least 4,000 farmers) in the Shiselweni district, a rural area of 100,000 people. The project will concentrate on increasing production of maize, sorghum, and beans, reducing the need to import these major staple food crops. At the same time some cash income will be generated for the small farmers of the area.

To accomplish these objectives project personnel will assist the government agricultural research and extension system: 1) to define, on an area basis, a properly researched and economically proven "package" of inputs appropriate for the crops concerned and the scale and type of operations, 2) to establish local group mechanisms in cooperation with existing national institutions for providing credit to small farmers to finance production inputs (fertilizer, seed, chemicals, etc.) and 3) to develop local marketing systems which will maximize returns to small producers from the sale of their crops.

Detailed planning for the project will be done in cooperation with U.K., UNDP and IBRD technical staffs. Project activities are expected to commence late in FY 1974 after the completion of this study.

FY 1974 Funding: This proposed grant would cover the following estimated project costs: U.S. Technical staff - 3 project technicians for 2 years plus short term services of consultants (\$220,000); Participant Training Costs - two year costs for four long term trainees in U.S. and Africa and six short term trainees (\$100,000); commodities - crop processing equipment, and demonstration items (\$80,000); Other Costs - warehouse centers, farmer training centers, and housing (\$100,000) and revolving credit funds for production inputs such as fertilizer, seeds, small scale equipment, and other production costs (\$500,000) for total requirements of \$1,000,000.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES	
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS			
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total
Estimated FY 73	-	-	-	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/73	-	-	-	Participants	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	1,000	300	1,300	Total Obligations	-	-	-	
					780	220	1,000	

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS

Country: SOUTHERN AFRICA REGIONAL - MALAWI

TABLE VII

Purpose of Loan:		
Title of Loan: Lilongwe-Mchinji Road		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Project	Selected Development Problem	8,000

weather road between Lilongwe and Mchinji in Malawi and a short link from Mchinji to the Zambian border. The road also forms part of the route between Zambia and the railhead at Salima, Malawi which will provide an alternative route to the sea for Zambian international trade. When the Malawi capital moves from Zomba to Lilongwe, the road will be a part of the link between the capitals of the two countries.

An IBRD team of consultants is making a feasibility study of the proposed loan.

This project will assist the transport of agricultural produce and livestock to the growing market area of the future capital city as well as for export to Zambia and other countries. The Lilongwe-Mchinji road will pass through some of the most productive agricultural areas of Malawi. Nearly half of Malawi's cattle are found in the Central Region around Lilongwe, but as yet there is little movement of cattle by road. This loan will help improve the country's public infrastructure for marketing this beef.

The Eastern Province of Zambia, because of its geographical isolation from the capital Lusaka and the Copperbelt, has traditionally traded with Malawi. Exports to Zambia in 1971 were 7.5 percent of Malawi's total exports. As it would be the main artery for this trade, the construction of this road will encourage the further expansion of trade between these two countries. In addition, the project will serve as part of the road link between the Zambian copperbelt and the railhead in Salima (Malawi) and thence to available seaports. This will provide an additional alternative route in Zambia's current realigning of its basic transport routes to meet its vital export-import requirements. Agreements have been reached between the two countries on volumes of tonnages to be shipped and road user rates to be charged.

Other Loan Eligible for Funding

Title of Loan: Malibamatso Road		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Project	Selected Development Problem	3,000

A.I.D. is considering the possibility of a loan to finance road construction and improvement in Lesotho. This activity would be part of a large water export project which has been under consideration for consortium financing under IBRD auspices. The proposed loan would finance the construction or improvement of 56 miles of roads providing access from the railhead to construction site of the water project.

The water of the Malibamatso River appears to be a substantial resource capable of development for Lesotho. The Government plans to impound and store waters in the highlands of Lesotho and convey it through a series of tunnels and balancing dams to the border for sale to the Republic of South Africa. The project, would deliver approximately 250 million cubic meters of water.

A feasibility study, funded by the UNDP and administered by the IBRD, was completed in 1971. The study described a \$125 million project consisting of a dam and diversion tunnel that would channel the waters to an industrial area of South Africa where there is a shortage of water. The plan would not prejudice Lesotho's own needs for water resources development and recommendations are based on the projected future water and power needs of Lesotho.

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PROGRAM SUMMARY (In thousands of dollars)							
FISCAL YEAR	Total	Food Production and Nutrition	Population Planning and Health	Human Resource Development	Selected Development Problems	Selected Countries and Organizations	Other Programs and Support costs
<u>1972</u>							
Devel. Loans	6,000	-	-	-	6,000	-	-
Devel. Grants	17,261	2,318	2,328	8,696	129	1,787	2,003
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	23,261	2,318	2,328	8,696	6,129	1,787	2,003
<u>1973</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	18,429	2,125	3,959	7,570	1,084	1,140	2,551
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	18,429	2,125	3,959	7,570	1,084	1,140	2,551
<u>1974</u>							
Devel. Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Devel. Grants	20,347	3,205	3,112	7,895	1,120	2,250	2,765
Other	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	20,347	3,205	3,112	7,895	1,120	2,250	2,765

The Africa Regional program consists of projects directed to the solution of basic problems common to large parts of Africa where a coordinated regional approach can be effective. These regional programs are undertaken to foster regional organizations, mobilize other donor assistance, and carry out research of broad geographic significance. The focus is on human resource development, agricultural research, and population planning.

Included in these programs are special regional initiatives such as support for Development Assistance Teams which will operate under UN auspices in assisting the least developed countries in planning development activities. Also included are funds for such regional programs as self-help activities, feasibility studies, and the African Development Bank.

In FY 1974, A.I.D. proposes a regional Development Grant program of \$17.2 million, plus a population program of \$3.1 million.

Human Resources Development

Regional assistance is focused on manpower training programs designed to help the Africans meet their need for skilled manpower, both at the professional and sub-professional levels. This assistance aids cooperative African efforts to address educational problems and helps African leadership recognize the need to develop educational programs more related to the requirements of the job market.

A major component of A.I.D.'s regional education assistance is partial financing of scholarship programs at the undergraduate and graduate levels to train personnel for the public and private sectors in fields related to development priorities. Some 330 students annually complete their training and return to their home countries to work. Especially at the undergraduate level, A.I.D.-sponsored training is increasingly performed at African Universities, with more than 780 students currently enrolled in the program conducted by the Association of African Universities (AAU). A.I.D. assistance has been instrumental in launching the AAU in a role of effective cooperation in African education. AAU is now attracting support from other donors, and enjoys both the official and financial participation of most African universities. Through AAU, A.I.D. helps finance conferences and studies to enable African and American education leaders to develop educational programs more relevant to African needs.

Another aspect of this program is non-formal manpower training and institution building. Through the African-American Labor Center (AALC), trade union and worker education, vocational training, and cooperative and community service activities are supported. This assistance aids the development of free trade unions and responsible collective bargaining systems

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that support national economic and social development. For example, AALC, in cooperation with the Central Ethiopian Labor Union, has carried out basic trade union education programs employing local field labor educators and teaching some 70,000 people in the past three years.

Development Grants of \$7.9 million are proposed in FY 1974 for Human Resource Development.

Food Production and Nutrition

Regional agricultural projects are focused on research oriented toward improving the quality and quantity of food for Africans. Particular attention is centered on correcting protein deficiencies in African diets. The International Institute of Tropical Agriculture (IITA), in Nigeria, is introducing the advances of the "Green Revolution" to Africans through: research on cereals, root and tuber crops and grain legumes; training of African scientists; and assistance to national governments in applying the results of research. This Institute, as part of an international research network sponsored by private foundations and other governments as well as A.I.D., is developing the capability of disseminating the results of world-wide research within Africa.

Another part of this network is the planned establishment of an International Livestock Institute to assist Africans in modernizing livestock production and controlling animal diseases. It will conduct research on the diseases inhibiting livestock development in Africa and on the production-limiting problems of nutrition, breeding, management, marketing, and related economic and social factors. Following considerable planning over the past few years, it is expected that the Institute will be established during FY 1974.

In FY 1974, \$3.2 million is proposed for Development Grants in Food Production and Nutrition.

Population Planning and Health

Population is a critical issue in African development. High birth rates, declining death rates, limited resources, and the strains of modernization combine to produce an emerging population problem on the African continent despite vast, underpopulated land areas. At this stage, there is some sensitivity about population matters, but interest in the subject is growing. The regional population program is concentrated on activities such as demographic studies, development population, curriculum and research in African universities, introducing child spacing into family health services, and in training Africans to manage and staff population programs. These activities stimulate awareness of population problems and strengthen institutions which will permit Africans themselves to develop, implement, and evaluate their own population policies and programs.

In FY 1974, \$3.1 million is proposed for Development Grants in Population.

Selected Organizations

Continued support to African organizations involved in capital development is planned.

The main focus of the regional program in this area is the Africa Development Bank (AFDB). A.I.D. has provided grant financing to AFDB over recent years to support technical assistance to the Bank's staff and to fund feasibility and design studies for capital projects which might be financed by the Bank itself or by its affiliate, the Africa Development Fund. This Fund, which became operational in 1973 with the support of several donors, serves as the "soft loan" window of the AFDB. The United States has been asked to join in participating in the African Development Fund and this is under review. In addition, the AFDB, because of the high level of activity over the past 18 months, is in need of additional resources

AFRICA REGIONAL

for its regular operations and is considering requesting that several donors provide development type loans to permit the Bank to maintain its regular operations. If requested, the United States may participate through a Development Loan directly to the Bank.

The least developed countries of Africa will be assisted in addressing their inadequacies in national planning for development through the provision of multidisciplinary Development Advisory Teams (DAT's). These teams will work in several of these disadvantaged countries by providing planning advisory services to the appropriate governmental planning and executing ministries to improve the scope and quality of their development plans. These teams, to which other donors will also contribute personnel, will provide assistance through arrangements made by the Economic Commission for Africa.

In FY 1974, \$2.3 million in Development Grant assistance

is proposed for this sector.

Other Activities

The Regional Program also provides for financing feasibility studies to be carried out directly by A.I.D. contractors under the Africa Regional program. These studies are for both capital development and technical assistance projects.

The Self-Help program supplements the resources of village-level communities and institutions in 25 countries where local initiative exists for development activities. The U.S. inputs are small and are designed to encourage the mobilization of local resources, human and material, to the betterment of community life. In FY 1974 \$1.8 million is planned for self-help activities of which \$1.5 million is included in the Human Resource Development and Food Production sectors, and \$300,000 in Population.

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Re-payment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Auth-orized	Loan Agree-ment			Grace Period	Amorti-zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay-ments	Interest Collected
698-H-005	Great North Road (TanZam Highway)	6/28/68	7/20/68	10	40	2	2½	US \$	13,000	12,970	-	691
698-H-005A	TanZam Highway	5/7/71	5/25/71	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,800	3,327	-	57
698-H-005B	TanZam Highway	5/26/72	8/5/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	1,100	121	-	-
698-H-007	TanZam Highway	6/30/69	1/7/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	7,500	4,633	-	140
698-H-007A	TanZam Highway	6/26/70	8/28/70	10	40	2	3	US \$	2,600	1,542	-	7
698-H-007B	TanZam Highway	5/26/72	8/5/72	10	40	2	3	US \$	4,900	-	-	-
698-H-012	Port Access Road	5/7/71	-	10	40	2	3	US \$	3,800	-	-	-
									367			

STATUS OF ACTIVE DEVELOPMENT LOANS SUMMARY

Authorized as of 2/28/73

COUNTRY: SOMALIA

(In Thousands of Dollars and Equivalent)

TABLE IV

Loan No.		Date		Grace Period (years)	Life of Loan (years)	Interest Rate (%)		Currency of Repayment	Amount Authorized	As of 12/31/72		
		Auth- orized	Loan Agree- ment			Grace Period	Amorti- zation			Amount Disbursed	Principal Repay- ments	Interest Collected
649-H-005	Water Supply Project Two-Step	06/19/67	01/07/68	10 5	40 30	1 3½	2½ 3½	US \$	8,500	6,164	-	55

TABLE V

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY

(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligations 6/30/73			
Food Production and Nutrition												
North African Cereals Improvement	* 698-11-130-173	1968	1978	647	571	76	145	130	91	150	700	1,642
International Livestock Development Institute	* 698-11-130-370	1973	1982	-	-	-	100	100	-	500	12,600	13,200
Rinderpest Eradication	698-11-130-617	1962	1974	4,199	3,929	270	150	310	110	300	-	4,649
Soil and Crop Management	* 698-11-190-349	1970	1979	2,600	2,600	-	950	950	-	1,500	6,000	11,050
Mediterranean Fruit Fly	698-11-190-171	1969	1973	269	122	147	30	150	27	-	-	299
Self-Help Program	Various	1965	Cont.	5,658	4,911	747	750	900	597	750	Continuing	
Population Planning and Health												
Univ. Teaching of Pop. Dynamics	* 698-11-570-360	1971	1977	1,034	51	983	115	300	798	969	2,487	4,605
Population Marketing Research	698-11-570-374	1972	1973	165	80	85	245	170	160	-	-	410
Regional Population Support	698-11-580-166	1968	Cont.	1,020	751	269	740	865	144	500	Continuing	
Maternal and Child Health Extension	* 698-11-580-358	1971	1977	2,576	450	2,126	685	1,000	1,811	1,343	2,206	6,810
FP Courses at Health Trng. Institutions	* 698-11-580-359	1973	1978	-	-	-	1,178	23	1,155	-	2,605	3,783
Maternal and Child Health/Family Plng.												
Training and Research Center Dev.	* 698-11-580-373	1971	1976	2,231	389	1,842	796	800	1,838	-	808	3,835
Special Population Activities	698-11-580-500	1971	Cont.	216	115	101	200	250	51	300	Continuing	
Human Resource Development												
African Labor Development	* 698-11-490-363	1965	1976	8,284	6,673	1,611	1,600	1,840	1,371	1,900	4,296	16,080
Expanded In-Service Training (OIC)	698-11-610-153	1968	1975	912	672	240	375	420	195	325	300	1,912
African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD)	* 698-11-660-062	1963	1978	6,682	5,354	1,328	1,205	1,240	1,293	1,285	2,581	11,753
African Higher Education Prog. (INTERAF)	* 698-11-660-210	1967	1978	5,113	3,394	1,719	1,410	1,490	1,639	1,505	4,272	12,300
Educational Advisory Services (OLC)	698-11-660-211	1967	1974	631	377	254	250	306	198	215	-	1,096
African Scholarship Prog. of Am. U. (ASPAU)	698-11-660-603	1961	1975	17,660	17,060	600	220	608	212	60	40	17,980
Education and Training Activities (AAI)	* 698-11-680-186	1968	1978	4,811	4,062	749	570	730	589	520	1,300	7,201
African Mathematics Program	698-11-690-356	1970	1974	958	525	433	210	389	254	290	-	1,458
African Primary Science Program	698-11-690-357	1971	1975	692	301	391	155	331	215	275	352	1,474
Operational Personnel for Africa	698-11-699-364	1963	1975	900	748	152	115	235	32	40	45	1,100
Public Safety Training	698-11-710-355	1971	1975	311	243	68	175	182	61	200	221	907
Self-Help Program	Various	1965	Cont.	5,659	4,911	748	750	900	598	750	Continuing	
				Total								

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

NUMBER OF U.S. TECHNICIANS (Program Overseas)

TYPE OF TECHNICIAN	On Duty At Close of Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
A.I.D. employed	44	51	51
Participating agency	1	-	-
Contractor technicians	41	42	59
Total	86	93	110

NUMBER OF PARTICIPANTS

TYPE OF PARTICIPANT	Programmed During Year		
	Actual FY 1972	Estimate FY 1973	Proposed FY 1974
Non-contract	71	85	67
Contract	1,181	1,242	1,238
Total	1,252	1,327	1,305

PROJECT FISCAL SUMMARY
(Dollar Amounts in Thousands)

TABLE Va

COUNTRY: AFRICA REGIONAL

Project Title	Project Number	FY of Initial Obligation	FY of Scheduled Final Obligation	Through FY 1972			Estimated FY 1973			Proposed Program FY 1974	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost
				Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated Obligation 6/30/73			
Economic Development Research Organizations	* 698-11-995-378	1972	1975	281	87	194	535	330	399	530	530	1,876
<u>Selected Development Problems</u>												
Feasibility Studies - Capital Projects	698-12-250-372	1971	Cont	1/	1/	1/	451	1/	1/	500	Continuing	
Feasibility Studies - Technical Assistance	698-11-995-191	1971	Cont	1/	1/	1/	393	1/	1/	500	Continuing	
Export and Tourism Development	698-11-950-368	1972	1974	129	87	42	240	220	62	120		489
<u>Selected Countries and Organizations</u>												
African Development Bank	* 698-11-920-127	1968	Cont	2,579	500	2,079	890	1,200	1,769	1,000	Continuing	
Economic Commission for Africa	* 698-11-995-340	1969	Cont	647	528	119	250	152	217	1,250	Continuing	
<u>Other Programs and Support Costs</u>												
Regional Organizations Development	698-11-995-154	1965	Cont	1,027	826	201	150	221	130	155	Continuing	
Regional Program Support	698-11-999-099	1963	Cont	3,625	3,094	531	233	650	114	215	Continuing	
W. African Regional Capital Develop. Office	698-11-999-365	1972	Cont	807	741	66	1,450	1,300	216	1,550	Continuing	
E. African Regional Capital Develop. Office	698-11-999-366	1972	Cont	493	465	28	718	700	46	850	Continuing	
1/ Prior to obligation, funds are assigned to the Mission on programs in which the activities actually take place.												
Total							18,429	19,392	16,392	20,347		

*Detailed project narrative--See Table VI.

PROJECT TITLE North Africa Cereals Improvement	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition		FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-173	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 163 FY 1973 AFR PDB	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: The goal of this project is to help increase cereal production in Morocco, Tunisia and the Sudan.

During the initial period of the project (1968 through 1973), emphasis has been upon the introduction, adaption and development of short-strawed, high-yielding varieties of bread wheat in Morocco and Tunisia. Bilateral projects in each country have been supported through an A.I.D. contract with the International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement (CIMMYT) in Mexico; by the services of scientists to take the leadership in research; introduction of plant materials; production of better seeds, and personnel training. These scientists have assisted in carrying out adaptive research on light insensitive wheat varieties, fertilizer rates, seeding dates, cultural practices and in developing new disease resistant, higher yielding varieties through plant breeding. The result has been that the area planted to improved varieties of short-strawed bread wheat has steadily increased from minimal trial plots in the initial years to more than 100,000 hectares in Tunisia and about 80,000 hectares in Morocco during 1972. The technology for this increased production is being disseminated to the farmers through the national projects.

This project is being restructured in FY 1973 to include all cereal grains but will continue as a multilateral undertaking supported by the governments of Morocco, Tunisia and the Sudan; the Ford Foundation and A.I.D. It will provide scientific recommendations; consultants on

specific research, production and marketing problems when required; viable plant materials, linkage with international centers of research, and training assistance to those countries which have U.S.-supported cereals improvement projects under way or in planning.

The cooperating governments are now focusing upon all cereals grain production to better assist the masses of farmers who plant other than bread wheat for general use. It is anticipated that other U.S. institutions and organizations will participate in this cereals project when and as additional expertise is required.

As restructured, the project will be better able to respond to the priorities of the host governments in their attempts to involve greater numbers of farmers and concurrently strengthen capabilities of their internal agricultural institutions. It provides wider support to cooperating country cereals improvement programs by: (a) introducing, developing and adapting improved varieties of cereals; (b) exchanging technology between countries; research centers and other institutions; (c) collaborating with other donors; (d) continuing to offer specialized training; (e) providing experts and specialists; and (f) maintaining scientific linkage with international centers.

FY 1974 Program: A.I.D. will provide \$150,000 as follows: 1 U.S. contract technician (\$35,000); 14 man months of U.S. consultant services (\$44,000); 8 short-term participants (\$40,000); commodities -- specialized agricultural research equipment -- (\$6,000); and other costs -- a third-country national employee -- (\$25,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/72	647	571	76								International Center for Corn and Wheat Improvement
Estimated FY 73	145	130		U.S. Technicians		25	25	-	79	79	
Estimated through 6/30/73	792	701	91	Participants		24	24		40	40	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities		10	10		6	6	
				Other Costs		86	86		25	25	
Proposed FY 74	150	700	1,642	Total Obligations		145	145		150	150	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE International Livestock Development Institute	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-130-370	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 166, FY 73 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1982

Project Target and Course of Action: To establish an international livestock research network capable of mobilizing the resources for developing viable livestock industries in African countries. The potential exists for steadily expanding livestock production through use of extensive areas suitable for grazing and vast tracts of available and arable feed-producing lands. The high priority given to livestock production in the development programs of African countries is based on a growing urban demand; the urgent need for protein in African diets; the potential for export earnings; and, the need to improve the living standard of the many nomadic and semi-nomadic Africans whose major source of income is cattle-raising.

The cattle population of tropical and sub-tropical Africa totals some 130 millions. The existing potential for a substantial increase in production is held back by such constraints as East Coast Fever, trypanosomiasis, bovine pleuro pneumonia, rinderpest and a wide range of production and marketing problems.

To alleviate these constraints, the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research authorized an African Livestock Subcommittee to develop, in consultation with African governments, an International Laboratory for Research on Animal Diseases (ILRAD) in Kenya, and the International Livestock Centre for Africa (ILCA), expected to have its headquarters in Ethiopia.

During FY 1973, U.S. \$100,000 is planned as AID's contribution to an initial fund to assist ILRAD in getting

started. The IBRD will supervise use of the funds.

The activities of ILRAD and ILCA will be closely coordinated in the early stages. After an interim period, it is planned that the two centers will be merged.

ILRAD will concentrate on research activities aimed at controlling trypanosomiasis and East Coast Fever. ILCA will undertake comprehensive research programs emphasizing breeding stock; nutritional qualities of feeds; grazing lands; adjustments in production practices and mores necessary to meet requirements for viable commercial operations; transportation, processing and marketing services; and economic and social problems. ILCA will negotiate for the use of existing research facilities in different ecological zones as necessary.

Dissemination of information and training of Africans will be given high priority in both ILCA and ILRAD.

Other donors include the U.K, Canada, W. Germany, Belgium, Netherlands, Denmark, France, UNDP, Sweden, Rockefeller Foundation, the IBRD and the Ford Foundation
FY 1974 Program: AID has programmed \$500,000 for its share of FY 1974 requirements. It is expected that ILRAD and ILCA will be formally organized during the first half of FY 1974. Since specific sites for headquarters remain to be chosen and architectural designs need to be completed, only general estimates of recurring and capital costs can be made.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1973		Proposed FY 74			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-	Cost Components					
Estimated FY 73	100	100		U.S. Technicians					
Estimated through 6/30/73	100	100		Participants					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities					
				Other Costs					
Proposed FY 74	500	12,600	13,200	Total Obligations					

PROJECT TITLE Soil and Crop Management IITA	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Food Production and Nutrition	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-190-349	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 165, FY 1973 AFR. P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1970	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1979

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop improved soil and crop management practices for sustained economic production of soils in the humid and semi-humid tropics; to encourage contacts between scientists and African officials so that the research is related to the problems of African cultivators; to train African research and production specialists; and to assist national governments in promoting the dissemination of research findings to African farmers.

The goal of this long range project is to arrive at the best solutions to the problem of how to achieve the production potential of tropical soils. This will be accomplished through research into the complex but interrelated problems of soil and crop management. The research will test crops; measure responses to fertilizers, lime, manures, compost, etc.; study soil reaction to use of water and prevention of erosion; identify pests and diseases and their control; and assess the economic effects of the research results. The results of the coordinated, interdisciplinary program will be applied to the development of soil and crop management practices and cropping systems in the major targetted soil areas. This multinational approach will enhance contact between scientists and African officials; encourage research that will be related to the problems of African cultivators; emphasize training of African research and production specialists; and promote dissemination of results to African farmers.

Research and training in these aspects of African agriculture will take place at the International Institute of

Tropical Agriculture (IITA) near Ibadan, Nigeria. This Institute is a part of the network of international research centers being supported by the Consultative Group (CG) sponsored by the IBRD and other organizations. IITA cooperates closely with the other centers. Its principal donors include United States, Canada, West Germany, United Kingdom, Belgium, and the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

Progress to Date: IITA's research program was started in 1969. Activities involving the construction of facilities, procurement of equipment and recruitment of 34 scientists were virtually completed by the end of 1972.

During 1973, two varieties of maize, one cowpea, and one rice variety reached the pre-release testing stage of development. Minimum tillage methods were developed and several crop pest/disease control techniques were identified. In conjunction with the research element, six African junior scientists began advanced training at IITA, 80 African officials attended IITA-sponsored seminars on research and production program development, and out-reach research programs were started in three cooperating African countries.

FY 1974 Program: A.I.D. will grant \$1,500,000 towards the Institute's operating budget. The balance of IITA's budget will be provided by the other principal donors listed above.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	2,600	2,600	-			-	-	-	-	-	-
Estimated FY 73	950	950		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/73	3,550	3,550	-	Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	950	950	-	1,500	1,500	
Proposed FY 74	1,500	6,000	11,050	Total Obligations	-	950	950	-	1,500	1,500	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE University Teaching of Population Dynamics	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-570-360	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 173 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist selected African universities to introduce interdisciplinary instruction and research in population into their regular curriculum and research programs. This will meet the need of those concerned with development problems - economists, sociologists, political scientists, statisticians, public health experts, public administrators - for knowledge of population dynamics.

There is a need in Africa for professionals in various fields who can recognize the inter-relationships between population trends and other aspects of long-range social and economic development. Preparing Africans to meet this need requires inclusion of population dynamics as a part of university study.

This project is intended to promote an interdisciplinary approach and reduce the academic insularity prevailing in African universities by assisting selected universities to establish population centers to sponsor research in various aspects of population, assist in the introduction of population subjects into existing courses and encourage interdepartmental study in cooperation with the regular schools and departments of the university. The focus will be on broadening the competence of those specializing in other fields rather than producing population specialists.

Progress to Date: The University of Ghana (UG) has been selected to be the first African university to be helped in establishing a population center.

During FY 1973 the University of North Carolina has been assisting the UG in selecting library materials; has sponsored an Africa-wide population conference with other university officials in Accra, Ghana; and has successfully negotiated a work plan with the UG. A resident advisor has been working at the university since the fall of 1972.

FY 1974 Program: The University of North Carolina will work with other African universities to develop three additional university population centers suited to the local situations. Presently they are negotiating with the University of Nairobi, the University of Tunis and Mohammed V University of Rabat. Each university will offer educational and research opportunities to neighboring countries. FY 1974 funding is required for: three full-time U.S. field representatives, 20 short-term consultants and 3 African project directors at three universities for two years each (\$397,000); training for 18 long-term participants in the U.S. (\$150,000); and other costs, including overhead, administrative costs, library and instructional materials, and the local costs of the African population center at the UG and at two other African universities (\$422,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
Through 6/30/72	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
	1,034	51	983		Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Estimated FY 73	115	300		U.S. Technicians	-	88	88	-	397	397	University of North Carolina - Carolina Population Center
Estimated through 6/30/73	1,149	351	798	Participants	-	-	-	-	150	150	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	2	2	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	25	25	-	422	422	
Proposed FY 74	969	2,487	4,605	Total Obligations	-	115	115	-	969	969	

PROJECT TITLE Maternal and Child Health Extension	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-358	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 175 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1977

Project Target and Course of Action: To improve the quality of life of Africans by providing maternal and child health (MCH) and family planning services.

This project will assist the Africans in realizing their desire for healthy mothers and children through provision of basic maternal and child health services, including family planning assistance, to people in areas where such services do not now exist.

The project is intended to train district and regional supervisory staffs in community development, teaching and health. These supervisors will in turn train local rural health workers and village volunteers to provide guidance in child care, nutrition, home hygiene, disease control, child spacing, and contraceptive advice and services.

Progress to Date: The University of California at Santa Cruz (UCSC) began implementation of pilot activities which were developed cooperatively with the governments of The Gambia, Dahomey and Lesotho. The contractor has provided a field team composed of a public health physician, 6 public health technicians and an administrator.

Each team of 2 public health technicians works with the cooperating governments to (1) establish a focal point in the Ministry of Health to supervise and direct the project; (2) develop or improve MCH and child spacing services in major health training centers; (3) train counterpart workers and supervisors; (4) assist in developing MCH and child spacing refresher courses and training, plus the supervision of health workers and

village volunteers; and (5) analyze and evaluate project progress and problems within the region. With modifications based on an evaluation of initial operations and results, it is expected that each pilot activity will be substantially enlarged and that other countries will begin similar programs.

The American ORT Federation (ORT) has been selected as a second contractor for implementing this project in Niger and one or two other African francophone countries. The ORT contract has been executed, and the team for Niger arrived in-country in January 1973.

FY 1974 Program: To provide funding for each contractor (UCSC and American ORT) through FY 1975. Funding for Phase II of the project will be for (1) UCSC operations in The Gambia, Dahomey and Lesotho, and possibly Swaziland, and (2) American ORT for operations in Niger and at least one other francophone country. Total services to be provided are: 12 field technicians, 10 headquarters and 5 backstopping staff, plus consultants as required (\$914,000); training for 12 participants (\$51,000); medicines, contraceptives and supplies (\$175,000); and other support costs including field logistic and administrative support expenses (\$203,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	2,576	450	2,126							
Estimated FY 73	685	1,000								
Estimated through 6/30/73	3,261	1,450	1,811							
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost							
Proposed FY 74	1,343	2,206	6,810	Total Obligations	-	685	685	-	1,343	1,343

- University of California at Santa Cruz
- American ORT Federation New York

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Family Planning Courses at Health Training Institutions	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-580-359	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 176 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1973
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist staffs of health training institutions (HTIs) to expand and improve curricula to include family planning and to assist in the implementation of the revised training. Most of these HTIs are poorly equipped to provide family planning as an integral part of maternal and child health services. There is a lack of sufficient staff with professional background, plus a lack of materials for teaching the biology and biochemistry of human reproduction and fertility control techniques. This project will provide participating HTIs with professional training for medical and nursing school faculties; the additional books, periodicals, teaching aids and audio-visual equipment required for instruction; and consultant assistant in curricula development.

Progress to Date: Since 1970, a continuing series of separately funded seminars and conferences has been sponsored by the African Medical Schools Association (AMSA) in cooperation with the American Association of Medical Colleges (AAMC). Because of the interest expressed in the concept of strengthening HTI curricula, in 1971 the Executive Committee of the AMSA agreed to propose the concept to individual African medical schools at a series of regional seminars. Three such seminars have been held under the auspices of AMSA with assistance from AAMC at Accra, Benghazi and Nairobi. To date, more than 20 individual medical schools and HTI officials have agreed to participate in the development and implemen-

tation of a basic regional family planning curriculum, tailored to comply with the customs, mores and needs of the participating HTIs. It is expected that 25 medical schools and 40 nursing and other allied HTIs will have added family planning to their curricula by 1978.

By late FY 73 University of North Carolina will begin coordinating the efforts of a consortium of representatives from AMSA, AAMC, the Organization for Rehabilitation through Training (ORT), the International Planned Parenthood Foundation (IPPF), the University of California at Santa Cruz, Johns Hopkins University, Howard University Medical School and the World Health Organization (WHO).

FY 1973 funds totalling \$1,178,000 will provide support for approximately 27 months through June 1975 as follows: 222 man months of service for U.S. technicians (\$451,000); 47 man months of Consultant services (\$152,000); 140 short term and 12 long term fellowships (\$284,000); commodities such as office machines, teaching aids and books: (\$19,000); and Other Direct Costs: (\$272,000) which includes 50 Self-Instruction kits for professional personnel, logistic support.

FY 1974 Program: No FY 1974 funds will be required since the initial funding for this project extends through FY 1975.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	-	-	-								
Estimated FY 73	1,178	23		U.S. Technicians	-	603	603	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/73	1,178	23	1,155	Participants	-	284	284	-	-	-	
	-	Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	19	19	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	272	272	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74		2,605	3,783	Total Obligations	-	1,178	1,178	-	-	-	

PROJECT TITLE Maternal and Child Health/Family Planning Training and Research Center Development 698-11-580-373 PROJECT NUMBER	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY POPULATION PLANNING AND HEALTH		FUNDS DG
	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 164 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1971	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To introduce and assist in the development of integrated maternal and child health/family planning (MCH/FP) services in selected African countries through a Training and Research Center in MCH/FP at Meharry Medical College in Nashville, Tennessee and to assist in developing a cadre of American medical and paramedical personnel capable of undertaking operational MCH/FP projects at the request of A.I.D.

Under an A.I.D. grant to Meharry Medical College, a MCH/FP Training and Research Center was established at the College in July 1971. The Center enables Meharry, in association with Fisk, Tennessee State and Vanderbilt Universities, George Peabody College for Teachers, Scarritt College and Nashville Planned Parenthood Association to support an interdisciplinary team for training and research in MCH/FP.

The major training function of the Center is to provide course work and field internships which will help both African and American public health personnel to assist in developing and introducing integrated MCH/FP services in African countries.

The research and consultation programs of the Center are designed to create a flow of information and expertise about MCH/FP within the context of economic and social development among Meharry Medical College, its associated medical institutions and public health organizations on the African continent.

Progress to Date: The MCH/FP Center has been established with a core staff of 22 professionals. The Center conducted an 11-day seminar on all aspects of MCH/FP as they affect the practice of midwifery and with a special program on African-American culture. There were 40 participants, 38 from African countries and 2 from Laos. The participants visited several MCH/FP facilities in the Nashville area. Three U.S. senior medical students from Meharry were sent to medical institutions in Liberia, Nigeria and Ghana for field experience in MCH/FP.

The MCH/FP Center dispatched 4 separate feasibility study teams to west and east African countries in the summer of 1972 to establish working relationships in the MCH/FP fields and to explore possibilities for MCH/FP training for high- and middle-level health workers.

The Center trained 7 Kenyans and 1 Zairian in comprehensive MCH/FP programs, and they are now serving in provincial MCH/FP centers in their own countries.

The Center also provided short-term advisory services to African institutions, i.e., universities, ministries of health, private non-profit organizations providing MCH/FP services, and training facilities in order to assist them to increase their capabilities for undertaking or operating programs involving research, personnel training and evaluation studies.

FY 1974 Program: No funds are requested for FY 1974.

Sufficient funding was provided in prior years to fund this project through June 1975.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	2,231	389	1,842		-	496	496	-	-	-
Estimated FY 73	796	800			-	162	162	-	-	-
Estimated through 6/30/73	3,027	1,189	1,838		-	8	8	-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost		-	130	130	-	-	-
Proposed FY 74	-	808	3,835	Total Obligations	-	796	796	-	-	-

Meharry Medical College

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE African Labor Development	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development	FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-490-363	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 170, FY 1973, AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1965	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1976

Project Target and Course of Action: To develop and strengthen free and democratic trade unions in Africa and to increase worker participation in and contribution to development. To this end, funds are provided to the program of the African American Labor Center (AALC), a private non-profit organization supported by American labor organizations. This program provides assistance to African labor organizations and concentrates on worker education and training, worker housing, community service activities, cooperatives and leadership training programs.

Activities of the AALC include: training labor leaders and providing information to the labor movement on subjects such as labor legislation, collective bargaining, and trade union administration in Lagos; conducting a motor drivers and maintenance school, also in Lagos; assisting in the development of a cadre of middle and senior level trade union leaders to conduct and administer trade union activities in Kinshasa; upgrading employed semi-skilled workers in plumbing, carpentry and auto mechanics and body work in Addis Ababa; conducting seminars for union leaders and short term apprentice training programs to strengthen African unions in selected industrial or occupational categories under a regional union-to-union program; helping the Confederation of Ethiopia Labor Unions in developing an education extension program for its field organization and affiliated unions; providing training for West African workers at the Pan African Cooperative Training Center in Dahomey; developing a Regional Tailoring Institute in Dakar; conducting a

vocational training program in Swaziland; Botswana trade union education; Pan-African Communication and Information program in Zaire; a Labor Center in Malawi; and an Economic Research and Documentation Center in Togo.

The AALC also administers a Labor Impact Activities Fund to which A.I.D. and the AFL/CIO both make annual contributions for small one-time grants of union-to-union assistance for medical and other social and community services and facilities.

AALC administration, supervision and evaluation of the above activities, the conduct of surveys and feasibility studies, and the provision of advice to A.I.D. on labor needs and potentialities in Africa are the responsibility of the home office in New York City and regional representatives in Africa with support from A.I.D. A grant agreement with AALC covering all A.I.D. financing for activities of the organization was consummated in FY 1971. FY 1974 Program: AALC will provide 22 labor technical specialists and office staff at eleven locations in the field and at AALC New York headquarters office (\$790,000); participant training (\$130,000); commodities for impact projects (\$310,000); and other costs to cover administrative support and operational costs for the home office and field activities (\$670,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	8,284	6,673	1,611			-	820	820	-	790	790
Estimated FY 73	1,600	1,840		U.S. Technicians	-	100	100	-	130	130	
Estimated through 6/30/73	9,884	8,513	1,371	Participants	-	170	170	-	310	310	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	510	510	-	670	670	
				Other Costs	-			-			
Proposed FY 74	1,900	4,296	16,080	Total Obligations	-	1,600	1,600	-	1,900	1,900	

PROJECT TITLE	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY		FUNDS	
African Graduate Fellowship Program	Human Resource Development		DG	
PROJECT NUMBER	PRIOR REFERENCE	INITIAL OBLIGATION	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION	
698-11-660-062	p. 167 FY 73 AFR P.D.B.	FY: 1963	FY: 1978	

Project Target and Course of Action: The purpose of this project is to respond to critical African need for professionals trained at the graduate level. While the capacity of African universities to provide graduate training is developing, it is still limited and the requirement for external assistance in this area is expected to continue for a number of years.

In response to this African need, graduate level training in American universities is being provided for selected African students in development-related fields of study. The program is administered for A.I.D. by the African-American Institute.

This project is a cooperative program between A.I.D., African governments and the U.S. Council of Graduate schools. The American graduate schools provide tuition-free scholarships, the student's government pays international transportation costs, and A.I.D. provides subsistence for the students and costs other than tuition. Candidates are nominated by their government with a view to filling or upgrading particular scientific or technical positions in government or in the academic or private sectors. In addition, A.I.D. provides grants covering tuition and maintenance to selected "special" students who do not meet the high academic standards (B+) required under the regular AFGRAD program but are otherwise admissible to graduate programs. Experience has shown that these "special" grantees have measured up academically and have usually been able to obtain full tuition

waivers from the universities after their first year of training.

Progress to Date: From AFGRAD's inception in 1963 through June 30, 1972, 386 students from 33 countries received graduate degrees in the United States. There are 348 students being assisted by the program this academic year (1972/73) including 25 special award students for which A.I.D. finances maintenance and tuition, and 8 foreign student advisors from African universities who are studying for 3 to 6 months before returning to Africa. An estimated 120 students will graduate by June 1973. During 1973/74, an estimated 340 students, including 120 new entrants and 25 special award students, will receive assistance under the program.

FY 1974 Programs: \$1,285,000 will fund this program for 12 months of 1974/75. We anticipate 220 continuing students and 120 new entrants for a total of 340 students. The study fields will continue to be closely related to the development needs in such areas as administration, agriculture, education, public health and rural development. The program's administrative and supervisory costs are provided for under project "AAI-Education and Training Activities - 698-11-680-186".

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated		OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/72	6,682	5,354	1,304		-	-	-	-	-	-	African-American Institute
Estimated FY 73	1,205	1,240		Cost Components	-	1,205	1,205	-	1,285	1,285	
Estimated through 6/30/73	7,863	6,594	1,269	U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Proposed FY 74	1,285	2,581	11,729	Total Obligations	-	1,205	1,205	-	1,285	1,285	

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE African Higher Education Program - Scholarships (INTERAF)	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development		FUNDS DG	
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-660-210	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 168, FY 1973	AFR P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1967	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: To provide undergraduate, diploma and certificate training for Africans at African universities outside their home countries through a grant to the Association of African Universities (AAU).

African colleges and universities have been expanding their capability to assume a larger role in training Africans at the undergraduate level. Because of their increased capacity, training under this program has progressively been substituted for that provided in the U.S. under the African Scholarship Program of American Universities Program 698-11-660-603. This project seeks to encourage the maximum use of the existing facilities, minimize the costly duplication of facilities by African universities, and reduce the need for African governments to send students overseas.

In FY 1972 AAU assumed major responsibility for the administration of the program. Participation of other donors is being actively sought by the AAU. To date, the AAU has been successful in obtaining approximately \$1.1 million of contributions from the Canadians, United Kingdom and West Germany. A number of African nations are donating over \$100,000 with additional support promised by other African countries.

Progress to Date: In academic year 1972/73, there were 780 students from 33 countries studying at 38 universities and 150 students are expected to graduate by June 1973.

FY 1974 Program: \$1,505,000 will finance this project for 12 months of 1974/75 including \$1,345,000 for 791 students and \$160,000 for administration.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)						PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES					
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	
Through 6/30/72	5,113	3,394	1,719		-	-	-	-	-	-	Association of African Universities (AAU)
Estimated FY 73	1,410	1,490		U.S. Technicians	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Estimated through 6/30/73	6,523	4,884	1,639	Participants	-	1,250	1,250	-	1,345	1,345	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	-	160	160	-	160	160	
Proposed FY 74	1,505	4,272	12,300	Total Obligations	-	1,410	1,410	-	1,505	1,505	

PROJECT TITLE	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY	FUNDS
African-American Institute - Education and Training Activities	Human Resource Development	DG
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-680-186	PRIOR REFERENCE p. 169 FY 1973 P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1968
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1978

Project Target and Course of Action: this project provides the most efficient way of handling administrative and supervisory services, overhead expenses, and other costs applicable to A.I.D. contracts with the African-American Institute (AAI).

Progress to Date: A basic agreement with AAI details the general education and training activities to be undertaken and finances the administrative and support funds for the services shared among the following projects: Project 698-11-660-603 - African Scholarship Program of American Universities (ASPAU); Project 698-11-660-062 - African Graduate Fellowship Program (AFGRAD). The present arrangement minimizes duplication, actually reduces the cost to A.I.D. of contractor administration of multiple projects, and enables the contractor to organize his office more efficiently.

At the end of FY 1973 the ASPAU program will have been reduced by another 85 students, and responsibility for administering the South African Training Program will be transferred to the Department of State. FY 1973 funds will finance 17 U.S. staff employees during 1973/74, including one regional representative in Africa and 28 local employees, most of whom are part time. These figures reflect a continuing decrease in the level of A.I.D. support to AAI.

FY 1974 Program: \$520,000 will fund this activity for 12 months in 1974/75 for administrative costs of two scholarship programs. Staff reductions to 15 full and part time U.S. employees and commensurate reduction in numbers of local staff are planned.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES			
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS					
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74		
					Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/72	4,811	4,062	749							
Estimated FY 73	570	730								
Estimated through 6/30/73	5,381	4,792	589	U.S. Technicians	-	376	376	-	343	343
				Participants	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-
				Other Costs	-	194	194	-	177	177
Proposed FY 74	520	1,300	7,201	Total Obligations	-	570	570	-	520	520

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Economic Development Research Organizations	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Human Resource Development	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-995-378	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 164 FY 1973 AFR P.D.B.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: 1975
	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1972	

Project Target and Course of Action: To strengthen African capacity to conduct research activities relevant to the social and economic development of Africa; to improve, or create where necessary, linkages between selected governments and universities regarding utilization of research findings; to assist selected African universities to become more responsive to the problems of development and national planning needs; to encourage cooperative research efforts between American professionals and African scholars.

Historically, development research and planning in Africa has been dependent on the use of expatriate researchers. Although considerable African talent is being developed, too often universities are operated in an academic tradition which bears little relationship to the current realities of development. As a consequence, professionals are not being adequately utilized to assist with development needs.

This project helps meet this need through government-endorsed research grants to universities. It also responds to African needs to identify and respond to development problems through collaboration with American scholars of the African-American Scholars Council (AASC). Under contract with A.I.D., the AASC provides grants to individual researchers to conduct special research studies relevant to Africa.

Progress to Date: Joint government/university research proposals are currently being developed in: Tanzania/University of Dar-es-Salaam ("Government Decentraliza-

tion"); Kenya/University of Nairobi ("Multi-disciplinary Cooperation"); and Senegal/University of Dakar ("Consumer Expenditures").

Regarding research conducted by individual African and American researchers, AASC staff members have visited over twenty African countries to establish contacts with professionals in Africa and selected Council members have participated in four key professional meetings in the U.S. to encourage greater interest in African development problems. In addition, the Council approved implementation of twenty-four individual research proposals, as follows: 14 - economics, agriculture and health; 6 - education; 4 - sociology/anthropology. The recipients are from 8 countries.

FY 1974 Program: A.I.D. will provide \$530,000, as follows: U.S. technician costs (\$65,000); other cost elements including joint government/university research undertakings (\$250,000), grants to individual researchers (\$150,000), and professional conferences (\$15,000); and research grant related equipment and supplies (\$50,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES		
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	OBLIGATIONS					
				Estimated FY 1973		Proposed FY 74			
				Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency
Through 6/30/72	281	87	194	Cost Components					
Estimated FY 73	535	330							
Estimated through 6/30/73	816	417	399	U.S. Technicians Participants					
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities					
				Other Costs					
Proposed FY 74	530	530	1,876	Total Obligations					

PROJECT TITLE African Development Bank	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Selected Countries and Organizations		FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-920-127	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 172 FY 1973	INITIAL OBLIGATION AFR C.P.	SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the African Development Bank become a more effective institution supporting the economic and social development of its member African countries.

The African Development Bank (AFDB) was established in 1966 and is capitalized by member African countries. To date, 36 countries are members and have subscribed about \$126 million for lending purposes, of which about \$100 million has been paid in.

The AFDB is charged with the following: (a) raising African and overseas capital for financing capital projects designed to increase the economic and social development of its members, (b) financing bilateral and multi-country projects; (c) assisting intra-African trade expansion; and (d) providing assistance to members for the study, design, and financing of development projects. In addition to member subscriptions, the AFDB actively seeks assistance from aid donors for a "special fund" to permit financing on concessional terms for projects in member states whose economic situation and prospects indicate a need for such financing.

Progress to Date: As of December 31, 1972, 44 projects have been approved by the Board of Directors. Total AFDB commitments amount to \$80 million: \$74.5 million for 40 projects including agriculture, irrigation, water and sewer distribution systems, power, roads, telecommunications, and paper and textile manufacturing; \$5.5 million in equity participation and lines of credit extended to 4 member-sponsored development banks.

The AFDB has approximately 140 employees from 30 African and non-African countries. In addition, support is provided by the UNDP, IBRD and Canada.

A.I.D. funds have provided the services of three advisors and the financing of feasibility surveys and project design studies. By June 30, 1973, the AFDB will have approved contracts with American firms totalling approximately \$3.3 million for the following surveys and designs/studies: Bukava-Kindu Road (Zaire); Ouangologougou-Mali Border Road (Ivory Coast); Dismone-Ndongane and Ziguinchor-Cap Skirring Road (Senegal); the Fort Lamy Storm and Sanitary Sewer Master Plan (Chad); Liberia-Sierra Leone Road and Bridge; Accra-Abidjan Highway; Kwango-Wamba Bridges (Zaire); the Cotonou Bridge Dam; Tanzania pipeline; Upper Volta-Ghana Telecommunications; Bomi Hills Road (Liberia); Maiduguri-Diffa Telecommunications (Lake Chad Basin Commission); Markola-Novo Road (Mali); Bamenda-Ekok Road (Cameroon); Swaziland Two Roads; and the Bobo-Dioulasso Water Supply (Upper Volta).

FY 1974 Program: The proposed program of \$1.0 million will enable the AFDB to undertake studies and capital development projects on behalf of its member states and regional groupings. A.I.D. funding will finance the second stage of several of the above mentioned studies as well as new studies and project designs. New studies will be selected to broaden the use of AFDB resources among African countries and to place greater emphasis on projects in agriculture and education.

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973	Proposed FY 74					
Through 6/30/72	2,579	500	2,079		Direct AID	Contract/Other Agency	Total	Various			
Estimated FY 73	890	1,200		U.S. Technicians	35	835	870		35	945	980
Estimated through 6/30/73	3,469	1,700	1,769	Participants	-	-	-		-	-	-
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-		-	-	-
	1,000	*	*	Other Costs	20	-	20		20	-	20
Proposed FY 74	* Continuing			Total Obligations	55	835	890		55	945	1,000

Country: AFRICA REGIONAL

PROJECT SHEET

TABLE VI

PROJECT TITLE Economic Commission for Africa	OBJECTIVE/ACTIVITY Selected Countries and Organizations	FUNDS DG
PROJECT NUMBER 698-11-995-340	PRIOR REFERENCE P. 164, FY 1973, P.D.B.	INITIAL OBLIGATION FY: 1969
		SCHEDULED FINAL OBLIGATION FY: Continuing

Project Target and Course of Action: To assist the United Nations Economic Commission for Africa with economic and social development programs throughout Africa. ECA, under mandate from the UN Economic and Social Council, is the sole UN body specifically charged with providing research and advisory services to African member states in economic development planning. In this capacity, the ECA monitors virtually all aspects of economic development and development assistance in Africa, with particular emphasis placed on regional and sub-regional approaches to technical assistance for development. In addition to its reporting/monitoring function, the Commission's main endeavor is sectoral and prefeasibility studies. A.I.D.'s interest in promoting coordinated development planning among African A.I.D. recipients is furthered through our limited provision of funds to key ECA activities.

In addition, A.I.D.'s recent policy determination on placing special emphasis on assistance to the relatively least developed countries calls for coordination of A.I.D. activities with the UN Regional Economic Commissions. ECA has requested and A.I.D. will provide, starting in 1974, two special development advisory teams as part of ECA's six UN teams for Africa. These two five-man multi-disciplinary teams will assist governments in Eastern and Southern Africa in improving the scope and quality of their development plans and programs. The teams, composed of senior technical advisors, will cover the following sectors in their integrated approach to development ad-

visory services: economics, agriculture, education, transport, industry and health.

Progress to Date: During FY 1973, an advisor has assisted in the development of an Export Promotion program at the Africa Trade Center. An agricultural trade specialist and two livestock experts completed long-term studies for ECA on Eastern Africa, and a special advisor on administration and development assistance coordination has worked with the ECA Secretariat. Four interns selected from planning ministries of African governments have been trained at the Secretariat in all phases of regional and sectoral development administration.

FY 1974 Program: The provision of 10 senior technical advisors and requisite support and travel for the Development Advisory Teams requires \$1 million in FY 1974 for the initial two-year period of operations. In addition to this new activity, \$250,000 is requested in FY 1974 to fund ECA activities, composed of: export promotion advisor at the Africa Trade Center (\$40,000); three long-term consultants in agricultural economics; agro-allied business, and livestock production (\$120,000); short-term consultants in administration and voluntary agency cooperation (\$58,000); and three fellowships for graduate-level training in the U.S. for staff of the ECA Secretariat (\$32,000).

U.S. DOLLAR COST (In Thousands)							PRINCIPAL CONTRACTORS/AGENCIES				
	Obligations	Expenditures	Unliquidated	Cost Components	OBLIGATIONS						
					Estimated FY 1973			Proposed FY 74			
					Direct AID	Contract Other Agency		Total	Direct AID	Contract Other Agency	Total
Through 6/30/72	647	528	119								
Estimated FY 73	250	152		U.S. Technicians	35	150	185	900	185	1,085	
Estimated through 6/30/73	897	680	217	Participants	-	-	-	32	-	32	
		Future Year Obligations	Estimated Total Cost	Commodities	-	-	-	-	-	-	
				Other Costs	5	60	65	100	33	133	
Proposed FY 74	1,250	Continuing	Continuing	Total Obligations	40	210	250	1,032	218	1,250	

PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT LOANS
(Eligible for Funding)

Country: RWANDA

TABLE VII

Title of Loan: Tourist Infrastructure		
Type	Sector Objective	Amount (\$000)
Sector	Selected Development Problem	3,000

The IBRD is a major donor of economic assistance to Rwanda with the bulk of its aid directed to the construction of a national road network system. In their Economic Report of May, 1972 on Rwanda, the IBRD recognizes Rwanda's limited opportunities for expansion of exports, and encourages tourism development as a means of increasing badly needed foreign exchange earnings. With a \$3 million grant from Belgium, the Rwanda Government has taken new initiatives to develop tourism beginning with the promulgation of new legislation for wildlife protection and tourism promotion. Additionally, the Government concluded an agreement with Tanzania for cooperation in tourism promotion and has been successful in its efforts to attract other external assistance, notably from France, West Germany, Spain and South Korea, thus efforts in this area would involve multilateral cooperation.

In keeping with the U.S. intention to make a special effort to assist the relatively least developed countries, A.I.D. proposes helping the Rwanda Government to further develop its excellent potential for a tourism industry. In FY 1974, A.I.D. plans a \$3 million loan to help establish the basic infrastructure which at present is in its earliest stages of development. Specific financing plans are dependent upon the recommendations of a U.S. expert in tourism who will determine the alternatives most appropriate for U.S. financing in close collaboration with other donors.